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IZVESTIYA WEIGHS BREZHNEV'S CRIMEA MEETINGS

LD221051 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following in Uniform Course"]

[Text] The inviolable combat alliance of the socialist countries' communist parties, the unity of their world outlook, unity of aims and unity of will, constitute the fundamental basis of our fraternal peoples' close cooperation. The forms of this constantly developing cooperation are unusually diverse and multifaceted. One of these, which is of the most tremendous significance for mutual enrichment in experience of building socialism and communism, is the regular friendly meetings of the fraternal parties' and states' leaders. The joint discussion at summit level of fundamental problems of our countries' domestic and foreign policies helps in finding effective measures for solving tasks of economic and cultural building and in collectively determining a common line on the most important questions of international life. These meetings, said Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, "enable us to consult each other on all major problems that arise and to share with each other, as the saying goes, our joys and sorrows and jointly map out the paths for our future progress."

In recent years friendly meetings and talks in the Crimea with the leaders of fraternal parties and states have become a good tradition. And they have taken place this summer too. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has had meetings with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania; E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council; and Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium. At the beginning of June Comrade L.I. Brezhnev held talks with J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, during a visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and government delegation.

The CPSU Central Committee, examining the results of these meetings, rated highly and wholly approved the activity of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It was noted that "the special significance of the meetings is that they focused attention on long-term questions of determining significance for the socialist states' long-term cooperation. This is all the more important because the communist and workers parties of the socialist part of the world are entering their pre-congress period, when the next major landmarks in the work on building a new society will be charted."

During the Crimea meetings, great attention was paid to questions of fraternal cooperation, to prospects for its further development, and to the deepening of economic integration both on a bilateral basis and within the framework of the long-term targeted programs approved by CEMA. The fraternal parties and states' leaders noted unanimously that the socialist countries are confidently marching forward in their sociopolitical and economic development. Having become the world's most dynamic economic force, the socialist community is setting a vivid example of the advantages of socialist integration and exerting through its achievements a positive influence on the whole course of world social development.

The peoples of our fraternal countries are faced with truly imposing tasks. However, their successful implementation is possible only under conditions of stable peace. This is why a tireless struggle to curb and curtail the arms race, for the relaxation of international tension, for supplementing political detente with military detente, and for granting the peoples the right to free, independent development is at the focus of the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. During the Crimea meetings these topical directions in socialist foreign policy received weighty confirmation.

The participants in the talks, which invariably took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, noted unanimously that the most vital international task is the limitation and ending of the arms race. The socialist countries are convinced that the signing of the new Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms was a major step in this respect. This treaty convincingly attests that, given good will, it is perfectly possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to the most complex problems which directly concern the security of states. The socialist countries are persistently seeking constructive solutions, and they call for efforts in response by the countries of the West, at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe as well as in the Disarmament Committee and at other talks devoted to the task of curbing the arms race. The leaders of the fraternal parties and states expressed their conviction that the improvement of mutual relations among many European countries that has come about since the all-European conference with the participation of the United States and Canada, as proposed by the Warsaw Pact members and the successful holding of the forthcoming Madrid meeting could materially influence the improvement of the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee considers it of fundamental importance that the need to strengthen the internationalist solidarity of the socialist states with all peoples which have become the target of imperialist and hegemonist pressure was emphasized at the Crimea meetings. In this connection the danger of the continuation of Beijing's expansionist policy was noted and the Soviet Union's solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was reaffirmed. The right of every people to be the master of their own destiny is sacrosanct and must be strictly respected.

Rating highly the results of the Crimea meetings, the CPSU Central Committee and the fraternal parties' supreme organs observe that they mark an important stage on the path of the further consolidation of our countries' cooperation in solving both domestic and international tasks and on the path of the further cohesion of the fraternal socialist community.

COMMENT ON CEMA DECISION TO FAVOR NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD221150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] Warsaw: Polish industry has started to implement the government engineering development program for the needs of the nuclear power industry. Poland will specialize in production of powerful turbo-power sets, the first of which has to be produced by 1983, and also control apparatus and other equipment for the atomic power industry, within the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance.

CEMA member countries, our commentator notes, are starting to implement the long-term target program of cooperation in energy, fuel and raw materials fields. They assume that the fulfillment of this program for 10 years will enable the fraternal countries to increase consumption of electric energy by about 150 percent. The main direction of their cooperation in this sphere is the construction of atomic power stations with a total capacity of about 37 million KW.

As you know, comrades, the program is very broad and it can only be fulfilled by joint efforts of CEMA member countries.

The Soviet Union will specialize in the production of power reactors, steam turbines and other power sets; Poland, as we have already said, will produce control apparatus; Bulgaria, systems of biological protection; and Hungary, maintenance equipment for reactors. And at the same time our country will continue to give technological aid to fraternal states in the construction of atomic electric power stations. We shall help our friends also with the construction of new inter-system LEPS with the tension 750KV.

Socialist countries would not win but lose if, when thinking about the prospect of our economy's development, we did not strive to create a more efficient and rational power industry built on the basis of the highest technological decisions, on the most economical utilization of the vast wealth which is at our disposal. The atomic power industry opens the path to this above all. This point of view was voiced by Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, speaking this summer in Jaslovske Bohunice, a Czechoslovak town, where the first power bloc was put in operation at the local AES. The head of the Soviet Government stressed that atomic power gives not only a key to man's hand for the practically inexhaustible source of energy but also means the creation of the most advanced branches of modern industry, which serve as a powerful accelerator for the development of technology and science. Socialist CEMA countries have chosen this path.

USSR TO INCREASE OIL SUPPLIES TO CEMA 20 PERCENT

LD192007 Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In the first 6 months of the year this country extracted 287 million tons of oil. It remains the world leader in its production. Practically half the oil comes from Western Siberia. Despite the complex natural conditions there, output increases by 30 million tons a year. In the 5 years beginning in 1981 the Soviet Union is to increase oil deliveries to other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance by another 20 percent. It sells them oil at prices much below those on the world market.

Increased Oil Sales

LD171836 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is to increse 1.5 times its oil exports to the member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance under the current 5-year development plan which ends in 1981. Together with oil products the export will amount to 400 million tons. A spokesman for the council's Secretariat in Moscow has said that because the Soviet Union sells gasoline at prices lower than the world market prices, the socialist countries will (?be saved) 5 billion roubles.

Oil flows to Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Czechoslovakia along the international oil pipeline, Druzhba, and is shipped to Bulgaria, Vietnam and Cuba.

USSR PREPARING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CONFERENCE

LD201900 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 20, TASS--The USSR is preparing actively for the all-European summit conference on cooperation in the protection of the environment. The idea of holding such a conference is known to have been advanced by Leonid Brezhnev. Agreement of all the countries concerned has now been reached to hold the international meeting at Geneva this November, a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Izrael, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

It is planned to discuss at the forthcoming meeting, among other things, the ecological situation in the European region, to discuss the possibility of using rationally the water resources, flora and fauna, to set up a system for conducting observations connected with the environment.

A big chapter of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki was devoted to the protection and improvement of the environment. It notes that to take care of nature in the interests of the present and future generations is among the tasks that are of great importance for the welfare of the peoples and for the economic development of all countries, that problems linked with the protection of the environment can be solved effectively only on the basis of international cooperation.

It is exceedingly important, Yuriy Izrael said, that the world meteorological organization has approved the programme of its European association to develop cooperation based on the principles of the Final Act. This programme includes fourteen major projects related to the development of new methods of forecasting weather and influencing it actively, study of climatic changes, problems of Sputnik meteorology, energetics, Europe's water resources, training of specialists, nature protection specialists, and also to the improvement of the existing methods.

One of the projects provides for efforts to ensure the purity of the Baltic Sea. The Baltic states, including the USSR, have signed a convention providing for human and biogenic influence on the sea. Powerful purifiers have already been set up in several countries on the suggestion of scientists, and ships have been provided with installations that lower the level of Baltic Sea pollution.

In the Soviet Union, Yuriy Izrael said, protection of the environment is a matter of state concern. In the recent years alone government laws and injunctions have been enacted aimed at ensuring the purity of the Volga and the Ural rivers, the Azov, Caspian and Black seas. More than 2,000 million roubles are being spent annually from the Soviet state budget on nature protection.

The activities of the Soviet Hydrometeorology Committee, its chairman said, covers all the territory of the USSR. Effective control allows to take active measures to prevent the pollution of the atmosphere of towns, arable land, water reservoirs. Observations are being conducted in 350 towns and on approximately one thousand water sources.

Last spring's international exhibition "Environment-79" in Moscow was devoted to problems of protecting the nature. It showed convincingly the advantages of international cooperation in this domain.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. STANCE ON RESUMING INDIAN OCEAN TALKS

LD230953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[S. Dmitriyev article under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Imperative of the Time": "Faced With a Choice"]

[Text] One of the most important problems of our time is the maintenance and consolidation of peace in the vast Indian Ocean region. In political terms it is primarily the problem of insuring the security of several dozen Asian and African littoral states whose people comprise one-fourth of mankind.

But the issue of whether a calm and peaceful situation prevails in the Indian Ocean region or whether a large-scale arms race is launched there is of significance not only for littoral countries. It bears directly on the security of the Soviet Union. The waters of the Indian Ocean and its shores and island territories are relatively close to our country, bearing in mind the range of modern strategic offensive weapons. Moreover, the only year-round sea route linking the European part of the USSR with the Soviet Far East crosses the Indian Ocean.

The United States together with its allies frequently makes statements about its "vital interest" in the security of the sea routes through the Indian Ocean. It cites particularly insistently the need to insure uninterrupted transportation of oil and petroleum products along these routes. In a number of cases U.S. representatives have said effectively that this goal can not be attained through "competition" with anyone in the sphere of military might in the Indian Ocean. Just after his election President Carter even advocated "complete demilitarization" of the Indian Ocean.

It would seem that in conditions where all the main sides are interested in consolidating peace and security in the Indian Ocean region, it should be comparatively easy to resolve this task. The actual development of events, however, has shown something different.

As early as the end of the sixties and the beginning of the seventies the first alarming features appeared in the development of the situation in this region of the earth. The construction of an American military base began in the center of the Indian Ocean--on Diego-Garcia Island which was seized from the territory of the state of Mauritius by the British colonialists. U.S. naval ships began to visit the waters of the Indian Ocean and remain there for a long time. In several cases the image of a show of strength against particular littoral states was imparted to this military presence with the aim of exerting political pressure on them. This was the case, for example, in 1971 when an American naval task force headed by the aircraft carrier Enterprise was sent to India's shores at the height of the Bangladesh people's struggle for independence.

The Indian Ocean states, the overwhelming majority of which are nonalined countries, quickly recognized the danger which had arisen. In 1970-1971 they put forward the idea of transforming their region into a peace zone. At their proposal the UN General Assembly proclaimed the Indian Ocean to be such a zone "for all time." From the very beginning the Soviet Union treated this initiative with understanding and sympathy. The United States reserved its position, although at the time it avoided entering on a direct confrontation with the initiators of the peace zone idea.

In the mid-seventies the Soviet Union proposed to the United States that they adopt joint measures to prevent the deterioration of the situation in the Indian Ocean. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared: "Recently in a number of countries there has been an increase in the number of speeches advocating that the Indian Ocean region not become the arena of the creation of military bases for particular powers. [paragraph continues]

"We are in sympathy with these speeches. As for the Soviet Union, we have had no, and have no intention of building military bases in the Indian Ocean. And we call upon the United States to adopt the same position."

This USSR position is reflected in bilateral documents signed with India, Ethiopia, Mozambique, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and a number of other states. These note that the Soviet Union advocates the speediest implementation of the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, the elimination of the foreign military bases there and the holding of corresponding international talks.

At that time matters seemed to be making progress. In June 1977 Soviet-American talks began on the limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. As early as after the first round of meetings between the two delegations, both sides, in accordance with an accord with one another, informed the UN Special Committee on the Indian Ocean that they shared the littoral states' interest in consolidating peace in that region and that the exchange of opinions had aided "the better understanding of the sides' views on this problem and also of the differences existing between them."

In the subsequent rounds further progress became apparent. Having determined the framework of a possible agreement, the sides set about a detailed study of specific provisions and wordings. They were able to give the special committee a more substantial report on the results of the fourth round held in February 1978: "To date a definite degree of consensus has been reached on a number of questions, including the desirability of a step-by-step approach starting with an agreement not to increase the current military presence (in the Indian Ocean--S.D.) and rapidly moving on to talks on reduction. An editorial group has started elaborating preliminary joint draft texts of several parts of the agreement. These texts contain single wordings on the agreed issues and wordings in parentheses where disagreement still exists."

The Soviet-American talks attracted the attention of the Indian Ocean littoral countries and awoke in them the hope that the successful conclusion of the work started would be the first major contribution to implementing the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

But the events took a different turn. Precisely at the time when the outlines of a possible accord were beginning to appear the Americans called a halt to the talks and rejected all subsequent approaches from the Soviet side suggesting their resumption. At the same time a rapid buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean began.

Work on reequipping the base on Diego Garcia as a major strategic center in the U.S. military system in that region was accelerated. The construction of military bases on the western shores of Australia was accelerated. A succession of U.S. naval task forces started to ply the Indian Ocean. Preparations began for this deployment there--on a permanent basis--of a U.S. 5th fleet. The world press has been full of reports on the formation by the Pentagon of a "quick-reaction corps" intended for interventionist interference in the affairs of Asian and African countries.

To provide "theoretical substantiation" for all this militarist activity Z. Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, put forward the concept of an "arc of instability" in the Indian Ocean region whose purport can only be understood as a call for military force to be used against the peoples of littoral countries seeking to travel the path of social progress and liberation from neocolonialist dependence.

All these U.S. actions were perceived by the littoral states as a direct threat to their security. The conference which these states held at the UN headquarters in New York this July noted the worsening of the situation in the Indian Ocean region. It was pointed out that the expansion of the arms race in this region runs counter to the efforts to ease international tension, has an adverse effect on the peoples' right to determine the paths of their social and economic development and to control their own natural resources and hinders the struggle for the peoples' self-determination and for the eradication of colonialism, racism and foreign domination or occupation.

It is understandable that the Soviet Union cannot be indifferent to the rapid buildup of the U.S. military presence and military activeness in the Indian Ocean.

The states really interested in peace in the Indian Ocean region were faced with the question of whether it is still possible to halt the dangerous development of events. It was obvious that on this plane priority must be given to the urgent resumption of the Soviet-American talks. This is why the provision in the Soviet-American joint communique on the Vienna summit stating that appropriate representatives of the two sides will meet without delay to discuss the question of resuming talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean region was greeted everywhere with such hope.

The Indian Ocean countries gathered for the conference in New York expressed unanimous satisfaction with this accord and the hope that the Soviet-American talks will lead to rapid progress. They decided to augment their efforts to promote the idea of a peace zone. Even though the recommendations which they adopted are not devoid of political inexactitudes, the chief result of the conference was positive: It formulated a practical plan for materializing the idea of a peace zone and outlined the framework of the commitments which both littoral and nonlittoral states must adopt in order to make a peace zone in the Indian Ocean a reality.

The Soviet Union which participated in the conference as an observer voiced its positive attitude toward this plan. At the same time the Soviet side reaffirmed its readiness to resume the Soviet-American talks.

What happened next depended largely on the U.S. stance. Given a positive response, it was possible to count on a favorable turn in the whole course of events in the Indian Ocean region. However, the United States took the opposite stand.

At first Washington's representative at the conference of Indian Ocean states announced that a number of key points in the draft plan for the creation of a peace zone were unacceptable to the American side. And when the USSR and U.S. representatives met in the American capital a few days later, the American side, as it became known, refused to agree to resume the Soviet-American talks, refusing in particular to determine the timetable for their next round.

The immediate future will show whether this double American "no" is final. If it is and if the United States had decided to gamble on an overtly militarist course in the Indian Ocean region, it will have to assume serious responsibility for the consequences of this decision.

WHITE HOUSE MEETING ON MIDEAST UNDER MONDALE REPORTED

LD221852 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 22, TASS--A conference on questions of U.S. policy in the Middle East was held in the White House with Vice President Walter Mondale in the chair.

Taking part in the conference were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski and Ambassador at Large Robert Strauss, who just returned from a trip to Israel and Egypt.

The press reports that the conference decided to recommend to President J. Carter to give up even a token "initiative"--the intention to submit at the coming meeting of the United Nations Security Council a draft resolution mentioning in passing the Palestinians' right. The essence of this plan was to camouflage Washington's invariable support for thepolicy of Israel that refuses to recognize the lawful rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and creation of an independent state. During the trip of Robert Strauss to the Middle East, the U.S. plan was rejected by Israel and Egypt which assert that the Palestinian question must be discussed only in the framework of the separate Camp David agreement.

U.S. TO SEEK POSTPONEMENT OF SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE

LD222136 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 22, TASS--U.S. President Jimmy Carter has confirmed today that the United States will seek postponement of U.N. Security Council debate on the Palestinian issue, which is scheduled to start tomorrow, on August 23. He made a statement to this effect in an unofficial conversation with newsmen in the town of Burlington (Iowa).

At the same time, the United States Special Ambassador for the Middle East Robert Strauss confirmed in an interview on an NBC television program today, that the USA abandoned plans to put forward during the forthcoming United Nations Security Council debate a resolution which would mention the rights of the Palestinians. As is known, the governments of Israel and Egypt resolutely opposed this initiative of the USA considering that the Palestinian issue is now their internal matter, and must be discussed only between them within the framework of the Camp David separate deal. A pro-Israel lobby resolutely came out against this resolution in the USA.

Robert Strauss said that he and other participants in the White House meeting yesterday (the point at issue is the meeting under the chairmanship of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale with the participation of Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Robert Strauss) made a unanimous recommendation to the President that the United States should veto any resolution at the Security Council concerning the rights of the Palestinian people. If the Security Council tables a resolution on the Palestinian issue the U.S. stand will be "negative" Strauss added.

CONGRESSMAN CALLS ON U.S. TO END ARMS SUPPLIES TO ISRAEL

LD222115 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 22, TASS--Member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress Paul Findley urged the United States Government to keep from delivering U.S. weapons to Israel as long as Tel Aviv continues military raids on the territory of Lebanon. I don't see how the United States can overlook the outright defiance by Israel which uses planes of the U.S. make to bomb Lebanon, P. Findley said.

The United States is shortly to supply to Israel five more large consignments or armaments to a total sum of 600 million dollars.

BLACK ORGANIZATION HOLDS NEW YORK TALKS WITH PLO

LD221412 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 22, TASS--The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a Negro organization of the United States, came out in behalf of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and creation of their own state. This was stated by Joseph Lowery, president of the organization, during a meeting in New York with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The decision to meet the PLO representatives, says the newspaper New York TIMES, was taken after the resignation of Andrew Young, U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations, and constitutes an expression of disagreement with the U.S. policy vis-a-vis the PLO. The Negro leaders of the United States, the newspaper stresses, support the PLO, declaring their desire to establish closer ties with it and to exert influence on the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

IZVESTIYA ASSAILS RONALD REAGAN VIEWS ON DETENTE, NEAR EAST

LD221503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[L. Koryavin "Rejoinder": "An Eloquent Admission"]

[Text] People in the United States are fond of expatiating on the "balanced" course which Washington is allegedly pursuing in the Near East. People there frequently declare that they strive for cooperation with both Israel and the Arab countries.

But this is a conventional political maneuver. As has been emphasized in PLO circles, "Washington is purely and simply creating a smokescreen behind which it has attempted to force through an illusory plan for 'autonomy' for the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip."

Moreover, from behind this smokescreen the ominous contours of "spheres of influence," with which some people in the United States would like to crisscross the maps of both the Near East and the whole world, sometimes emerge. Voices have again rung out in Washington in favor of unilateral support for Israel, which was and still remains "the only strategic bastion of the United States in the Near East region." This is precisely what R. Reagan declared in the Washington POST. His article is significant. It touches on not only political but also military aspects of the U.S. Near East course.

In rejecting the ideas of international cooperation, deluging the Soviet Union and detente with slander and calling detente an "abstract idea," Reagan wants to pass himself off as a "super-realist" in international politics. But he is, in fact, a most shameless advocate of "cold war." And here R. Reagan literally gives himself up to anti-Soviet paranoia. Everywhere he fancies he can see "Soviet forces" and that long-standing irritant "the hand of Moscow," which is allegedly stretching out toward the "territories and resources" of the Near East which are "vitally important" for the "national well-being" of the United States. Note that he says "territories!" Those are the kind of geopolitical terms in which R. Reagan thinks. As you can see, faint notes of that "superman" who tried once already to recarve the map of the world can be heard in Reagan's reasoning about U.S. global interests in the Near East.

Attempting to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign states, R. Reagan makes crude attacks on Iran and Afghanistan. The fact that the peoples of these countries have embarked on an anti-imperialist path of development he calls "ominous."

And R. Reagan sounds the roll-call. He forcefully advocates that in pursuing its Near East course the United States should use tne Israeli "military fist" as a basis. Here he lifts the veil a little and shows how close U.S.-Israeli military cooperation has become. The "Israeli intelligence services," the author writes, "supply vitally important information about events in this region." Moreover, "Israeli experts can service U.S. equipment in the event of a crisis," and, what is most important, "Israel's military facilities and airfields could provide a secure point of access to this region" for U.S. military formations.

The author of the Washington POST article also assigns a definite role to Egypt, which could also "ease the tasks of U.S. strategists" and take up a "frontline position" in defense of U.S. interests. True, he calls Egypt a "secondary link" for the United States which, like other Arab countries, would not be able to substitute for "a strong state of Israel in the ever-turbulent Near East region." But Cairo is evidently not all that discouraged by this. They have already grown accustomed there to following in Israel's wake and taking the "secondary roles" in the farce which is being enacted over tne imaginary Near East settlement.

As we can see, the "balanced nature" of the Near East policy is seen in just one thing in Washington: balancing the "Tel Aviv-Cairo military axis" and in so doing cranking up its own military presence in the Near East.

USSR, U.S. SPECIALISTS CONCLUDE WEIGHTLESSNESS EXPERIMENT

LD222152 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Rena Kuznetsova writes:

Soviet and American specialists concluded a joint scientific experiment whereby they carried out an on-the-ground modelling of the physiological effects of weightlessness. It lasted four months and was conducted in two countries--the USSR and the USA.

Our work was aimed at revealing the specific effects of weightlessness on the cosmonauts' organisms and will help work out measures preventing its negative consequences, said a noted Soviet specialist in space medicine Nikolay Gurovskiy. One of the tasks of the experiment, he stressed, was to work out a single viewpoint on whether the on-the-ground weightlessness model reflects the true state during a real space flight.

Joint research, remarked Dr. Harold Sandler, the program's scientific director on the American side, marked a new stage in the work of the specialists by the two countries in the field of space biology and medicine.

The experiment was conducted by the same methods in the USSR and the USA. American specialists attended the work in Moscow and their Soviet colleagues in the United States.

The specialists of the two countries hold the same view that the investigations are important not only for cosmonautics, but are also of great significance for clinical medicine.

YUGOSLAV NEWS MEDIA DISCUSS SEPTEMBER SINO-SOVIET TALKS

POLITIKA on Talks

LD161500 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 16 Aug 79 LD

["In Anticipation of Soviet-Chinese Negotiations in Moscow"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, August 16 (TANJUG)--It has been learned, POLITIKA of Belgrade writes, that the Soviet-Chinese negotiations will commence between September 10 to 20, though the definite date has not yet been set. More important than all technical details is the essence of mutual agreement, the daily points out.

It is not clear, the daily goes on to say, how China will react to certain additional Soviet ideas, which have taken on a tone of open warning. Brezhnev stated in June that the Soviet Union is ready for a dialogue, but "not to the detriment of third parties".

Brezhnev had Vietnam primarily in mind thus pacifying Hanoi, but also informing Beijing that there can be no question of any agreements at Vietnam's cost. This probably also includes Laos and Kampuchea, POLITIKA sets out.

In addition to this warning, Moscow has also proposed that the USSR and China agree "not to recognise any one country's pretentions to special rights or hegemony in world affairs".

POLITIKA sets out that Beijing so far has not specifically reacted to the Soviet warning and the clause on "hegemony" in the Soviet interpretation, so that it logically follows that this will also be discussed in Moscow.

In anticipation of the Soviet-Chinese meeting in September, Moscow is acting dually, POLITIKA's correspondent writes. In the so-called official view, it is avoiding unfavourable open statements concerning Beijing. It is even making some minor diplomatic moves. In open propaganda however, Moscow is intensifying criticism of the Chinese foreign policy on practically all parts of the globe. The difference between the diplomatic moves and the press campaign is great, the daily states.

TANJUG Correspondents' Reports

LD212110 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As the TANJUG correspondent in Beijing learned today, the prospects for starting the Sino-Soviet talks on the normalization of relations, as scheduled for the middle of September, have worsened. The Chinese side believes that the Soviet Union has reservations in particular regarding the problems of Southeast Asia, which China would like to put on the agenda. There are also essential differences both in Moscow and Beijing on the interpretation of the term "antihegemonism," a subject which the Chinese would like to talk about. Judging by the intensified confrontation in the propaganda and political sphere, the present situation, as seen by the political circles in Moscow, is not conducive to the talks' beginning in September. TANJUG correspondents Aleksandar Novacic and Sveto Maslesa report by telephone from Beijing and Moscow, respectively.

[Novacic] The latest development in the Sino-Soviet consultations on the beginning of the negotiations on the normalization of relations indicates difficulties and even the possibility of the beginning of the talks, originally envisaged for September, being postponed. The main issue on which there is confrontation between the two sides at present is the formulation of the agenda for the talks. (?There is full accord) about discussing the principles of relations between the two countries as well as the promotion of technical, trade, cultural and other forms of cooperation. What is in dispute is the third point of the planned agenda. The Chinese are suggesting a discussion on a wide range of questions. Although these questions have not been defined it is believed here that Beijing is interested in an exchange of views on a series of regional problems, in particular in Southeast Asia. The impression is that Moscow has serious reservations toward this. Both sides agree that the so-called antihegemonist clause be included in the future in the principles of mutual relations, but the profound difference in the Chinese and Soviet interpretations of this term is noticeable. This has still not been sufficiently clarified in the consultations so far.

Bearing in mind the complex nature of the problems, the Chinese have suggested that the normalization talks should begin in Moscow, and this leads to the possibility of the talks being continued in Beijing. As far as can be determined from here, the Soviet Union is more inclined toward having the talks oriented purely toward Moscow because for 10 years Beijing has been the venue of the talks on the border issues between the two countries.

The Chinese side, which last week sent another letter to its Soviet partners, is now awaiting an answer from Moscow.

[Maslesa] An early start of the Soviet-Chinese talks on the normalization of relations is neither confirmed nor denied in Moscow at present. This is explained by the fact that the Soviet leadership has not yet replied to the latest Chinese note which contains Beijing's attitudes toward the talks being held in Moscow. However, judging by the atmosphere of intensified confrontation between the two countries in the propaganda, economic and political spheres, there is an increasingly slim chance that the talks--which are to be held by deputy foreign ministers--will begin on the date originally planned, that is, in the middle of September.

The present diplomatic correspondence between Moscow and Beijing shows, in fact, how much mutual relations are encumbered by old problems and burdens. The fresh disagreements concerning the definition of the agenda reflect merely that which has already characterized the relations between the two neighboring countries, that is, that they have different approaches to the ways the disputes should be resolved. Judging by the unofficial information from Soviet circles, Moscow wishes to talk with Beijing about the normalization of relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence but not also on the so-called border problems between the two countries which are, by the way, separated by the longest land border in the world.

Moscow is also opposed to the Chinese interpretation of the essence of the clause on antihegemonism, bearing in mind that it contains one of the essential differences regarding the present, past and future of Soviet-Chinese relations. In any case, the present atmosphere in the relations between the two countries, as seen from Moscow, is not conducive to the envisaged planned September talks on the normalization of relations.

BEIJING CONTINUES SUPPORT FOR POL POT IENG SARY

LD221214 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

["Criminals and Their Protectors"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--TASS news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The just ended trial in Phnom Penh reveals before the whole world the hair-raising crimes committed by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the leaders of a regime that was overthrown by the Kampuchean people. The trial fully showed their responsibility for the policy of mass genocide against the population of Kampuchea and their ties with the Beijing "instructors" who directed their activities.

One shudders with horror at the evidence presented by witnesses, the facts and documents revealed at the trial. All this irrefutable evidence testifying to a deliberate policy of moral and physical destruction of the Khmer nation are received as a nightmare.

All the Kampucheans greet with satisfaction the judgement of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Kampuchea which sentenced by proxy the leaders of the anti-popular regime to capital punishment. Only rare Khmer families escaped unscathed from the policy of genocide that was practised during the rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. But the just decision of the tribunal was found unpalatable by the Beijing benefactors of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. The Beijing leaders, far from refusing to go on with their policy of interference in Kampuchean internal affairs and of giving military support to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs of murderers, are trying to muster world public support for the condemned butchers.

These days the Beijing leaders, pretending that they know nothing about the atrocities of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which killed almost 3 million people, are trying to picture the criminals as "real and lawful representatives of the Kampuchean people". Solidarising with Beijing are the imperialists and those who not infrequently follow in the wake of the policy of the imperialist states. They have launched by joint efforts a propaganda campaign for the recognition of the non-existent regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary as "the lawful and only representative of Cambodia" at various international forums and in international organizations. Is not a mockery at the memory of the innocent victims of the criminal regime? Is it not a sacrilege to elevate the butchers' regime to the rank of "lawful representatives" of the people?

It is easy to explain the line of reasoning used by the Beijing leaders in protecting these criminals: Beijing is anxious to cover up its own traces in that country which they turned into a proving ground for their Maoist experiments. But it is hard to understand the position of official representatives of certain other states which actually solidarise with Beijing in its efforts to picture the butchers as victims who need protection. Do not these people realise that in coming out in defence of the criminal regime they justify, whether they want it or not, the regime's policy of genocide, the crimes which were committed by the butchers Pol Pot and Ieng Sary against their own people.

The Khmer people say a firm "no" to those who still hope to put Beijing's puppets back in power. They will permit no repetition in People's Kampuchea of monstrous experiments which may be compared perhaps only with Nazi crimes during World War Two. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has drawn up a line beneath the doings of the criminal regime. It is determined to ensure a peaceful, quiet and well-to-do life for its people.

PRAVDA CITES TARAKI SPEECH ON AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD230829 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Kabul, 20 August--Speaking on Kabul Radio on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Afghan independence N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], congratulated the Afghan people on this significant date and noted that Afghanistan was the first country in the region to cast off the fetters of colonialism. Taraki dwelt in detail on the history of the Afghan people's liberation struggle against British colonialism and on the activity of the PDPA--leader of the selfless struggle of all working people and implementer of the April revolution.

The Afghan head of state noted that the DRA's internal and external enemies are continuing their counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan activity. At the same time he expressed the hope that some countries adjacent to Afghanistan-Pakistan in particular--which are inciting the DRA's enemies will review their hostile policy.

DRA foreign policy, Taraki said, is peace-loving, and the new Afghanistan is proceeding along the path of peace, democracy and social progress and condemns any interference in other peoples' affairs. In this connection he reemphasized the fraternal and friendly nature of the relations established between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

Moscow Meeting on Anniversary

LD230831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The Soviet public resolutely condemns the intrigues by the counterrevolution in Afghanistan and by its foreign patrons and wishes the entire Afghan people further success in fulfilling the goals and tasks of building the new society. This was stated at a meeting devoted to the 60th anniversary of the independence of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] held in Moscow's Palace of Friendship 15 August.

The speakers noted that the friendly relations between the Soviet and Afghan peoples have deep historical roots. Soviet Russia, on the initiative of V.I. Lenin, was the first country to recognize Afghanistan's independence, and when the April revolution was carried out last year the USSR was the first country to recognize the DRA.

The Afghan revolution which resulted in the triumph of the people's power in that country elevated the traditionally good-neighborly relations between our two states to a qualitatively new level. They became even stronger and even more fruitful, and imbued with a spirit of comradeship and international solidarity.

R.M. Paktin, DRA ambassador to the USSR, stated that the Afghan people are full of determination to rebuff the intrigues of the enemies of the April revolution and of international reaction. He expressed profound gratitude to all the Soviet people for the help in accomplishing the socioeconomic transformations in the country and for the resolute and invariable support for the Afghan people, who are defending the gains of the people's revolution and their country's independence and sovereignty.

A resolution adopted at the meeting sharply condemned the attempts of the counterrevolutionaries to hinder the progressive transformations in the DRA.

FEDOROV INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING KABUL CONFERENCE

LD221104 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--The characteristic aspects of the attitude of the Soviet people to Afghanistan--friendship, true goodneighborliness, all-round fruitful cooperation--remain unchanged for 60 years now, Academician Yevgeniy Fedorov, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, told a TASS correspondent. The delegation he leads will fly in a few days to Kabul to take part in an international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan.

Academician Fedorov said that relations between the USSR and Afghanistan always were and remain equal. They can serve as an example of interstate relations of countries with different social-economic systems.

The USSR and Afghanistan are cooperating in many spheres of science and technology, are trading successfully and constantly strengthening cultural ties. Soviet specialists help train national Afghan cadres.

Thousands of students from friendly Afghanistan will begin their studies in higher educational establishments of the land of soviets in several days' time. They will study to become agronomists, builders, lawyers, economists.

The quest for new, ever more effective forms of economic cooperation continues with the forming of the mixed Afghan-Soviet transport firm "Afsotr". Soviet-made automobiles "MAZ" and "KrAZ" deliver various cargoes to many countries of the East.

The Soviet Union always gave and will continue giving all-round assistance to friendly Afghanistan, Fedorov said. Our cooperation is bilateral and mutually advantageous. In return, the USSR is supplied by Afghanistan with natural gas, cotton, citrus fruit, olives and other staple Afghan exports.

The head of the Soviet delegation at the coming international conference stressed that the USSR fully supports the initiative of the World Peace Council to hold this conference precisely in Afghanistan. The scientists expressed the opinion that this will enable delegates from nearly 60 countries, representing various political, religious and other organizations to see achievements of the Afghan revolution, to witness social and economic transformations in Afghanistan.

AFGHAN REVOLUTION PREVAILS DESPITE OPPOSITION

LD230909 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 17 Aug 79 pp 8-9 LD

[G. Anatolyev article: "Afghanistan: Defending Independence"]

[Excerpt] At noon 5 August, in the second week of the Muslim fast of Ramadan, a group of conspirators tried to stage an armed insurrection in the Afghan capital. They hoped for the support of army units billeted in Kabul and intended to seize departments of the people's militia, weapons caches and the radio station--in a word, they were trying to implement a broadly conceived plan to overthrow the people's power. But--for the umpteenth time--they miscalculated.

The security forces and Afghan Army units rapidly suppressed the insurrectionists' action. Taking part in the defeat of this group of counterrevolutionaries, alongside activists of the People's Democratic Party, were the population of the capital, who displayed solidarity with the revolutionary power.

The BAKHTAR news agency described the counterrevolutionary action as the "result of a conspiracy between the forces of imperialism, leftist extremists and international reaction against the victory of the people's revolution, against the strengthening of the people's system and the elimination of the dictatorship of feudal oppressors, and against the firm solidarity and fraternity of workers, peasants and other patriots who form the solid basis of the system."

Indeed, the enemies of the April revolution, with wide support from imperialist and reactionary circles, have recently made repeated attempts to test the strength of the people's power in Afghanistan. Nobody has any doubt that the attempted insurrections in Herat (March) and Jalalabad (April) and the disorders in Chendawal, the trading quarter of Kabul, in June, as well as, finally, the armed sortie at the walls of Bal Hissar 5 August, are all links in the same chain. The Afghan counterrevolution and its outside patrons are making feverish efforts to delay, and if possible thwart, the intention--clearly expressed by the Afghan people and the leadership of Democratic Afghanistan--to follow a path of independence and progress.

Western, including American, propaganda is in practice continuing to encourage the insurrectionists. Kabul Radio, for instance, has sharply condemned remarks by Z. Brzezinski, national security adviser to the U.S. President, which included the hint of new "Soviet interference" in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Referring to the "sensible restraint" displayed, in his words, by the United States during the events in Iran, Brzezinski said, in particular: the United States now expects "others (meaning: the Soviet Union--G.A.) to restrain themselves in the same way from interference and from attempts to impose alien doctrines on religious peoples...."

In answer to this attack by Brzezinski,Kabul Radio stated: "It is quite obvious to the revolutionary people of Afghanistan that, throughout the history of relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union has never interfered in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Throughout this time relations between our states have been based on the principles of mutual respect, good neighborliness and equality." The Soviet and Afghan peoples' feelings, Kabul notes, are reflected quite clearly in the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed in late 1978.

The desire to discredit the friendly Soviet-Afghan relations is a longstanding, purposeful line on the part of imperialist propaganda, which asserts that the April revolution in Afghanistan was "imported from abroad."

"The imperialists, who in actual fact fail to recognize the people's rights freely to determine their destiny and to social progress," L.I. Brezhnev stated last September, "hurried to launch the hackneyed story of the 'hand of Moscow.' These fabrications are a slander on the USSR's policy and at the same time an insult to the freedom-loving Afghan people, to whom we are tied by firm bonds of sincere friendship and mutual respect." Now, 16 months after the April revolution, it is becoming increasingly evident that the revolution is a purely Afghan phenomenon, an objectively law-governed stage in the socioeconomic development of Afghan society prepared by the whole previous course of its history. The country's democratic and patriotic circles realized at that time that the overthrow of the monarch in 1973 was only a palace coup, the latest act in the summit struggle for power, in which Afghan history is so rich.

Daud's much-publicized reforms remained only promises. His regime discredited itself in the people's eyes. The April revolution, prepared and carried out by the selfless efforts of the people's democratic forces with the masses' broad support, was the explosion of the Afghan patriots' protest which had been accumulating for years against centuries of poverty and want, against the lack of rights for most of the population and against the country's slipping into the yoke of imperialist diktat.

The profound socioeconomic transformations planned by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghan revolutionary government and being consistently implemented in the interests of the working people's masses are not to the liking of those strata and groups of Afghan society whose privileges were decisively swept away by the revolution.

It is the feudalists, usurers, monarchist former officers and civil servants and some of the Muslim clergy who form the backbone of the internal counterrevolution, which has recently embarked on a path of open armed struggle against the people's power. Entrenched in neighboring Pakistan and enjoying virtual patronage from that country, the emigre gangs resort to sabotage and acts of terrorism mainly against the organs of power and the population in border regions. Not infrequently whole villages are destroyed. Judging from the trophies seized by the Afghan Army, these Basmak [reference to resistance movement to Soviet power in Central Asia in early 1920s] gangs have no shortage of weapons bearing U.S. and Chinese trademarks. Nor are they short of money: certain states, including Egypt, are not beyond making their contribution to the struggle against the "Red Peril" from Afghanistan. They count on exploiting the feelings of the millions of religious believers, and counterrevolutionary slogans are fed to the Afghans in religious wrappings.

But even in these difficult conditions the people's power continues to implement the plans outlined for the national and democratic development of Afghanistan. The first stage of the agrarian reform has already been completed, as a result of which about 3.5 million peasants with little or no land have been granted the opportunity to work land without compensation. The campaign to eliminate illiteracy is expanding. Measures are being implemented to fulfill the plan for the 1st year of the Afghan 5-year plan. The aim is to lay the foundations for the accelerated development of the basic industrial sectors and the transformation of agriculture.

The Afghan revolutionary government is demonstrating in practice its respect for Afghan citizens' religious feelings: Old mosques are being repaired and a number of new ones constructed. During Ramadan, for instance, in the capital alone solemn services have been held in approximately 200 mosques. Opportunities for making the pilgrimage to Mecca have been significantly extended. On 9 August the general jirgah (meeting) of representatives of the Muslim clergy from all provinces of the country resolutely condemned the intrigues of the enemies of the people's system and called on Afghan Muslims to rebuff them.

Thus the practical deeds of the people's power refute the assertions of the Western press and leaders of certain Muslim countries about the "oppression of Islam" allegedly taking place in Afghanistan. More and more Afghans are becoming convinced through their own experience that only by following the path opened up by the April revolution can they defend their right to a free, happy future, and their motherland--its independence. That is why the number of Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, which unite representatives of all the country's patriotic circles, is growing so rapidly.

And the defeat of the attempted counterrevolutionary insurrection by the ancient walls of the Bal Hissar fortress on the eve of Afghanistan's independence day is the best confirmation that the people's power has passed with honor another test of strength.

DRA ACHIEVEMENTS LAUDED, COUNTERREVOLUTION HIT

LD221601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent K. Rashidov dispatch: "On Guard Over the Revolution"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] On 19 August the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan celebrate their national holiday--independence day. Afghanistan was liberated 60 years ago from age-old colonial bondage. But decades more elapsed before, in April 1978, the working people of Afghanistan, as a result of the people's democratic revolution threw off the fetters of the feudal lords' and landowners' tyranny. The progressive transformations being implemented by the country's democratic government are meeting with a fervent response in the hearts of the Afghans. Despite the intrigues of internal counter-revolution and foreign reaction, radical socioeconomic changes are having an increasingly deep impact on the life of the country's cities and countryside, industry and agriculture. The agrarian reform is in full swing. Its first stage has already been completed. This article by our correspondent gives an account of one of its episodes.

Kabul--The fruits of the democratic transformations taking place in the ancient land of Afghanistan can be perceived today in many things. The heritage of the past--feudal bondage, the sale of girls, including minors, and general illiteracy--is gradually being destroyed. In parallel with these processes the role of the broad people's masses is increasing, their faith in their own strength is growing stronger and there is a growing desire to implement the scheduled plans for the socioeconomic development of their country. Meeting on this path fierce resistance from the forces of international reaction and counterrevolutionary elements, the Afghan people are giving these a fitting rebuff.

The working people of Afghanistan understand full well the essence of the events taking place. They know who is directing the efforts of the gangs of saboteurs and who is behind the organization of counterrevolutionary demonstrations.

"The greater the successes our country has achieved in consolidating the gains of the April revolution, the greater the malice and hatred these successes generate among our enemies," I was told by Mohammad Solek, a worker at a furniture factory. "Under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the Afghan people are building a new life which is not to the liking of those who have lost their political and economic power here for all time. The attempts by these aristocratic and feudal elements and the reactionary clergy to reverse history are in vain."

Not only the workers but also the broadest sections of the Afghan public--the peasants and representatives of the intelligentsia and clergy--are rebuffing the attempts by internal counterrevolution and foreign reaction to hamper the socioeconomic transformations being implemented in the country. The working people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kabul TIMES observes, can see very well the positive changes that are taking place under our system. This is why the majority of Afghans are expressing unanimous support for the revolutionary government.

The Afghan people have selected their path of development, as defined by the April revolution. They realize that this is a difficult path because the revolutionary forces will have to repulse attacks by the forces of the recent past--forces which are doomed but which are attempting to offer resistance and to regain the privileges taken from them. The people of Afghanistan are confident of their ultimate victory. Today they are rejoicing in their new work at the factory and construction site, or in the peasant fields over which for the first time can be heard the din of agricultural machinery. The new man of Afghanistan is bent over his books, drinking in the knowledge which he needs so much in order to build the republic successfully. He is also on guard, vigilantly protecting the gains of April 1978.

IZVESTIYA PRAISES INDIAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD221309 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch under the rubric "15 August Is India's National Holiday": "Challenging Horizons"]

[Excerpts] Delhi--India is marking the 32d anniversary of independence. During these festive days the Indian people are summing up the results of the path traveled since 15 August 1947 when the tricolor flag of freedom was raised over the Red Fort in Delhi.

In recent decades the relations between India and the Soviet Union have been marked by firm ties of friendship, mutual understanding and trust and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The state system, social principles and way of life of the population are different in the USSR and India. However, for all that, there is much which unites the Soviet and Indian peoples. There are the trade and cultural ties which go back for centuries and the mutual feelings of friendship between Soviet people and Indians. There is the common adherence to the ideals of peace and equality in relations between peoples. There is the sincere desire of Soviet people--who feel profound respect toward the Indian people and profound interest in their destiny and culture--to support India on its difficult path toward establishing political and economic independence.

Among the projects of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation are dozens of major industrial enterprises.

The mature, mutually advantageous relations between the USSR and India in the economic sphere were reflected in the long-term program for Soviet-Indian economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation signed in Delhi last March. This program provides for the expansion of cooperation in the spheres of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, the petroleum and coal industries and agriculture. The USSR and India will participate jointly in further expanding the metallurgical plants at Bhilai and Bokaro, designing and constructing a new metallurgical plant at Visakhapatnam erecting an aluminum plant in Andhra Pradesh state and other important projects and modernizing projects constructed within the framework of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

New forms of cooperation are being developed, including production cooperation and specialization and joint participation in the design and construction of industrial projects in third countries and also in the sphere of planning.

The long-term cooperation program, the PATRIOT writes, will greatly increase the Soviet Union's contribution to the development of India's independent national economy.

The positions of the Soviet Union and India coincide or are similar on many important international problems--in their approach to questions of the relaxation of international tension, disarmament, the peoples' national liberation struggle and the assertion of the principles of equality and justice in international economic relations. The Soviet Union assesses with deep respect India's contribution to the nonalinement movement which is an effective lever for curbing the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism in world politics.

A few days ago the Soviet and Indian peoples marked the eighth anniversary of the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty which forms the basis of the multifaceted Soviet-Indian relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries. Marking this date, the Indian democratic and progressive public welcomed the steady development of the friendly ties between the two countries, an important landmark in which was the visit by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to India in 1973.

At mass rallies in honor of this noteworthy date prominent Indian politicians and public figures have particularly stressed the stability in Soviet-Indian relations. This is natural, since relations between the USSR and India are not based on temporary, short-term factors. They are built on the firm basis of commonality of interests and deep mutual sympathies between two great peoples.

PAKISTAN TO PUBLISH BREZHNEV BOOKS

LD221245 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 August 1979 front-pages a 300-word correspondent V. Baykov dispatch entitled "Preparing to Publish" datelined Islamabad, 17 August. It says that the Lahore People's Publishing House in Pakistan has just completed preparations to publish L.I. Brezhnev's trilogy "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" in Urdu, and the book will soon be seen in stores in Lahore and other Pakistani cities.

LAO PRESIDENT CABLES THANKS TO BREZHNEV

LD210909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Thanks for Greetings Message"]

[Text] Souphanouvong, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly, has sent a telegram to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The telegram says:

"Dear Comrade Chairman and great friend:

"It was with great enthusiasm and tremendous joy that I received your message of congratulations on my 70th birthday. It also expresses the warm and profound feelings of the great Soviet people and their glorious Leninist party toward the people and party of the young republic of Laos who are resolutely defending their genuinely free and independent motherland and building the foundations of socialism.

"Accept, dear Comrade Chairman, my sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and all the fraternal Soviet people, to whom I again reassert my firm determination to continue together with the leaders of the Lao party and government the difficult struggle to improve the Lao people's well-being and insure their prosperity, for peace throughout the world, for the triumph of the ideals of socialism and communism and to expand and strengthen the relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples and the other fraternal socialist states on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

"Accept, dear Comrade Chairman, my warm wishes for good health and a long life."

VIETNAM GREETED ON 34TH AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

OW211635 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1000 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Grammatikov commentary]

[Excerpts] My greetings to you, dear listeners: The Soviet people convey their warm greetings to you on the occasion of the 34th August revolution anniversary.

Dear friends, we wish you happiness and great achievements in socialist construction and in defending your revolutionary gains. The success of the August revolution--a heroic, victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom and independence--is eloquent proof of the close, unbreakable relationship between patriotism and internationalism.

The Soviet people are aware that since the August revolution the Vietnamese people have faced many trials and difficulties in defending their freedom and national independence. Throughout that period, the Vietnamese communists have unswervingly applied a policy of consolidating unity and solidarity with the USSR and other socialist countries.

In the recent counterattacks against the Chinese aggressors, the Vietnamese people again enjoyed the frateranl Soviet people's support and succeeded in repelling the aggressors from their land.

Dear friends, we are fully aware that the Vietnamese people are commemorating the 34th August revolution anniversary under difficult circumstances. They still have to overcome the consequences of a protracted, bloody war and the ravages resulting from natural calamities.

Meanwhile, in collusion with Western imperialist countries, the Chinese authorities are scheming to undermine Socialist Vietnam's international prestige and are fanning up the so-called refugee problem. China has waged many armed provocations along Vietnam's border with China and threatened to invade Vietnam again.

However, the Soviet people are confident that the Vietnamese people will certainly succeed in protecting their revolutionary gains and overcoming the trials they are facing. Vietnam's friendship with the USSR and other socialist countries is a guarantee for Vietnam's success in its advance along the path it has chosen. As for the USSR, it is ready to properly discharge its internationalist obligations toward Vietnam.

PRAVDA CITES INDONESIAN PRESIDENT ON SALT II, NONALINEMENT

LD211543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Suharto's Speech]

[Text] Jakarta, 17 August--Indonesia will continue to pursue an independent and active foreign policy course, participate in the nonalined movement and promote the strengthening of peace and security in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. President Suharto declared this when addressing the People's Representation Council (parliament) on the 34th anniversary of the country's independence.

The president highly appraised the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty--SALT II--the signing of which, he said, "is of exceptionally great significance to developing states."

In the opinion of the Indonesian president, the chief aim of the nonalined movement at the present stage is the liquidation of the consequences of colonialism and the struggle to create a new international economic order. Suharto said that Indonesia will participate in the sixth conference of heads of state and government of nonalined countries in Havana. The delegation will be headed by Vice President A. Malik.

The head of state pointed out that the current political situation in Indonesia is quite stable, although there are also a number of difficulties to which special attention should be paid. Suharto admitted that the state's foreign debt stands at $13 billion. At the same time, he emphasized, Indonesia has scored certain successes on the path of economic development. During the years of the Second 5-Year Plan (1974-1979) there was a considerable increase in the production of chemical fertilizers, cement and paper. Two years ago the country began exporting fertilizers, motorcycles and trucks to Asian and African countries.

BRIEFS

SHIPMENTS TO VIETNAM--Labor competitions have begun in Odessa in honor of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Compared with last year, the volume of shipments on the Soviet-Vietnamese sea route has increased by one-third. More than 10 large motor vessels are now leaving monthly for Vietnam, carrying building materials, industrial equipment, machines, mechanisms, drugs and foodstuffs. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1015 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU]

PRAVDA CITES CPCZ ASSESSMENT OF BREZHNEV-HUSAK TALKS

LD221049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "High Evaluation"]

[Text] Prague, 17 August--The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium today discussed a report on the friendly meeting in the Crimea between G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium expressed the conviction that the results of this meeting will give an important new boost to the further strengthening and development of the friendship, alliance and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states in the interests of socialism's further development and in the interests of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world. The CSSR's constant great interest in further deepening and strengthening all-round Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation and in developing specialization and collaboration on a bilateral basis and within the CEMA framework was emphasized. This cooperation accords with the interests of the two countries' peoples and helps to strengthen the unity of the socialist community countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium evaluated highly the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the USSR, which is a decisive factor in the modern struggle of the socialist countries and all progressive and democratic forces for the further relaxation of international tension and the development of international cooperation. In this connection the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium made a high evaluation of the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Vienna and the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which opens up new possibilities for further steps toward disarmament and toward lessening the danger of war.

GRISHIN, OTHERS ATTEND ROMANIAN LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATION

LD220034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet people, together with the fraternal Romanian people, are marking the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. A festive gathering for the representatives of the working people of Moscow, held in the October Hall of the House of the Unions today, was devoted to this portentous event. Present in the presidium were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and representatives of ministries and departments and of the public. Present also was a delegation of the Romanian Society for Friendly Ties with the Soviet Union headed by Vasile Vilon, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Romanian Communist Party and member of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic. A report was delivered by Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Oblast CPSU Committee and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society.

GLAZUNOV ON PLANNED DEPLOYMENT OF 'EUROSTRATEGIC' MISSILES

LD222112 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] There is mounting public concern in Western Europe over U.S. plans of deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in several West European countries. Our observer Viktor Glazunov comments:

The problems concern U.S. plans of deploying another 600 missiles in addition to those which are already sited in Western Europe. But these new missiles are not tactical weapons. They are described by a new term of Eurostrategic missiles, and that means in practice that they are capable of hitting targets on Soviet territory. So what is involved is not a numerical increase but a change in the quality or the capability of the NATO nuclear-missile potential. Reports say the final decision on this matter will be taken at the winter session of NATO.

Most of these new missiles are to be sited in West Germany; however, aware of the fact that deploying them all in West Germany would expose too much the special U.S.-West German relationship within NATO, it has been decided to place at least a token number of these new missiles in the Netherlands and in Belgium. The details of the deal were discussed during the recent visit to Washington of the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher. So while the West German stand on this matter is practically sealed, other West European countries are still having their doubts for fear of a possible public outcry. And even West German leaders have to keep an eye on the feelings of their own public who are concerned over the dangerous prospect this new deal with the Americans may have. And the authorities try to give all sorts of reasons for their policy. Foreign Minister Genscher, for example, is advertizing the concept of a double strategy. He maintains that only by deploying a system of Eurostrategic missiles will it be possible to achieve progress in the talks on disarmament. In actual fact, this double strategy is just a new edition of the old and bankrupt concept of arming first in order to disarm. This strange concept was ridiculed in the past by the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and now we see it revived by his foreign minister.

The Western policy of deploying more missiles in Western Europe has only one aim, namely, to upset the existing balance of forces in Europe and secure a military superiority for the West. At a later stage, this trump card will be used in bargaining to wrest some concessions from the Soviet side. This can only be regarded as a return to the outdated power politics by the West. The futility of this policy, as applied to the Soviet Union, has been demonstrated by the long years of the cold war. And we are all aware of the dangers involved, since power politics can only whip up the arms race.

FRG GOVERNMENT REFUTES DPA REPORT ON BREZHNEV'S HEALTH

LD221622 Hamburg DPA in German 1445 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--The Federal Government today described as "purely speculative" a (DPA) press report concerning remarks by Polish party leader Gierek to Chancellor Schmidt over the weekend. The report stated that Gierek had conveyed the impression that Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet head of state and party, had recovered from his illnesses and that he would remain in his leading posts for the foreseeable future.

The report also stated that Gierek, who recently met Brezhnev, had spoken of signs of changes within the Soviet leadership leading to a subsequent change of power. Government spokesman Gruenewald declared that the report did not correspond to the content of the talks between Schmidt and Gierek and had no connection with it.

FRG TRADE RELATIONS WITH USSR VIEWED

LD201802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The FRG Economics Ministry has published data on the development of the country's foreign trade with socialist states in the first 6 months of this year. The overall volume of trade turnover has increased by 9 percent. Development of trade between states with different social systems, notes our commentator, Viktor Levin, has an economic and political meaning. If the report of the FRG Economics Ministry is subjected to economic analysis, the first thing that attracts attention is the balancing out of levels of mutual trade. Thus exports from the Federal Republic to the Soviet Union have been reduced somewhat, while Soviet imports have increased--and to quite a considerable level--by 19 percent.

Inasmuch as the FRG sold more than it bought in the not so distant past, this change--the gap between exports and imports being reduced--leads to a fuller account of the interests of all sides. Furthermore, without such leveling out, the further development of trade turnover is impossible, for no country can afford to conduct inbalanced trade. In this way one can say that the results of trade between the FRG and socialist countries creates the conditions necessary for increasing the exchange of goods between them on a basis of mutual advantage.

Such is the economic side of the question, but the political side is no less important since the development of trade and economic relations exerts a direct influence on the political atmosphere. But of course the influence here is mutual. On the one hand, trade assists the establishment of more stable political relations. On the other, these very relations open the way for broader contacts in the field of trade and economics as a whole.

It would be fitting to recall in this connection last year's visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the FRG. During this visit, an agreement on the development and deepening of long-term cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the field of economics and industry was signed. This agreement lends a stable and firm nature to economic relations and by the same token aids political mutual understanding as well. The Final Act of the all-European conference describes trade as one of the main fields of cooperation, and thus its development can be assessed, with full justification, as a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace.

CPSU DELEGATION'S NORWAY TALKS WITH NKP, LABOR PARTY AIDES

LD230957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Delegation in Norway"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation comprising V.N. Ptitsyn (delegation leader), candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Murmanskiy CPSU Obkom, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department has been in Norway 11 through 18 August at the invitation of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] Central Committee.

The delegation had meetings and talks with the NKP leadership headed by M.G. Knudsen, chairman of the NKP, and visited Oslo, Bergen and other of the country's cities where it met with the party aktiv and trade union workers. The CPSU delegation was given a warm, comradely reception. The CPSU delegation expressed solidarity with the NKP's struggle for the working people's vital interests, peace and social progress.

The Norwegian communists assessed highly the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and Soviet state and their efforts to intensify detente, halt the arms race, achieve disarmament and consolidate peace and the people's security.

The meetings stressed the important significance of the further development of good neighborhood and friendship between the Soviet and Norwegian peoples in the interests of strengthening peace in northern Europe and throughout the world.

During its stay in Norway the CPSU delegation also had meetings with representatives of the Norwegian Labor Party leadership.

The delegation returned to Moscow 18 August.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO 'INTIMIDATE' TURKEY ON PLO REPRESENTATION

LD222114 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, August 22, TASS--Stephen Solarz, member of the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, who is currently visiting the Turkish capital, said in the course of his meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun that Turkey's recent decision on opening a PLO permanent representation in Ankara would cause "new problems" in its foreign policy. The American emissary described the protocol on the opening of a permanent Palestinian representation signed by the Turkish Government and PLO as inopportune and recommended the minister to show "more circumspection" in the Middle East affairs. According to a report of the newspaper SON HAVADIS, S. Solarz was trying to intimidate the Turkish leadership by making it clear that the pro-Israeli lobby in the U.S. Congress may create for Turkey an impasse out of which it will be impossible to break.

These statements were made by a high-ranking American figure in the wake of the forced resignation of the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nation Organization Andrew Young, who "dared" to establish contacts with PLO Permanent Representative to the United Nations Zuhdi at-Tarazi.

This stand of the U.S. official circles is graphic evidence of the fact that unlimited support for Israel and refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of Arab [word indistinct] of Palestine remain Washington's invariable course in the Middle East.

KOSYGIN, ITALY'S COSSIGA EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD171942 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 17 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 17, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin sent a message to Francesco Cossiga, congratulating him upon his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of Italy. Francesco Cossiga expressed gratitude for congratulations.

The messages expressed the hope that cooperation between the USSR and Italy will continue developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interest of the cause of peace and international detente.

U.S. ENCOUNTERS ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION TO POLICY

LD222208 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[From the 'International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Ariyevich and Oleg Blinov]

[Text] The UN Security Council will assemble in New York tomorrow to discuss the Palestinian problem. The UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People has prepared a draft resolution for the Security Council which guarantees the rights of the Palestinian Arabs to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. Palestinian refugees, the document states, should return to their places of birth. Medoune Fall, the Senegalese representative to the United Nations and the chairman of the committee which developed the draft resolution, has condemned the United States for its refusal to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. Without a solution to the question of their right to create their own state, he said, real peace in the Near East cannot be attained.

Moreover, it seems that Washington is beginning to realize that the U.S. Near East policy has reached a dead end following the Israeli-Egyptian Camp David separate deal which was achieved under U.S. sponsorship. What has been presented in the West as a success for U.S. diplomacy has resulted in, as was expected, a dead end. In its attempts to get out of this situation one way or another, the United States has resorted to a number of maneuvers which have encountered opposition from Israel and Egypt, as was shown by the recent futile trip by Robert Strauss, the President's special envoy. This opposition came particularly from Israel, which has adopted a hardline position of no concessions. Now, according to press reports, the White House has decided to renounce even the purely symbolic initiative which Strauss took to the Near East on the question of Palestinian autonomy. This decision, by the way, was made at a meeting called by Vice President Walter Mondale. President Carter gave him the task of personally coordinating U.S. Near East policy. The meeting was attended by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, and special envoy Robert Strauss. In a word, this is yet another concession to Tel Aviv's hard line, which is not only bringing the whole matter of a Near East settlement to a stalemate, but is also further aggravating the situation in the region and making it more explosive. As was stated by Andrew Young, the U.S. diplomat and permanent representative to the United Nations who, under pressure from the Israeli lobby was forced to resign for having contacts with a PLO representative, American support for Tel Aviv has become support for its expansionism.

RECENT CLASHES BETWEEN EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE FORCES

LD221940 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Foreign correspondents in Sudan have reported that clashes took place recently between Egyptian and Sudanese forces in Juba in southern Sudan. These clashes have finally revealed the so-called new role of the Egyptian Army which the Cairo leaders like to talk a great deal.

What was the cause of the incident? As is known, strong popular disturbances have occurred in Sudan recently as a result of poor economic conditions in the country. Experts say that these conditions are caused by Sudan's support for the capitulationist policy of the Egyptian leadership. Disturbances have been suppressed with the assistance of Egypt leadership. In a protest against this, the Juba garrison refused to obey orders from Egyptian officers and demanded the evacuation of all Egyptian forces from Sudan.

The Egyptian forces responded by attacking Sudanese barracks without warning and occupying them after fierce battles.

This is the "new role" of the Egyptian Army. Egyptian bayonets are being used to subdue the Sudanese people. They have carried out the same task in Zaire. There are Egyptian forces in Oman which have assumed the role of the forces sent by the former shah of Iran. The Egyptian forces are also massed along the border with Libya which, according to the "MIDDLE EAST REPORTER," has aroused Washington's open anger by maintaining an independent oil policy and strong criticizing the separate line of the Egyptian leadership.

As is known, the U.S. military delegation which recently visited Egypt studied Egypt's arms requirements. Observers have pointed to Egypt's efforts to avoid using U.S. arms against the U.S. main ally in the Middle East, Israel. Thus, one can conclude that the present Egyptian regime is gradually becoming the guardian of U.S. strategic interests and an instrument to disrupt national liberation movements in the region.

TASS REPORTS ISRAELI MILITARY ACTIVITY IN SOUTH LEBANON

ID211236 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 21, TASS--The Israeli military continue escalating aggressive actions in the south of Lebanon. Yesterday, Israeli Air Force planes savagely bombed and fired rockets on populated centres near the town of Tyre and also some districts in eastern Arkub. It has been reported that the Israeli air pirates for the first time used powerful American bombs, designed for mass effect on manpower, against civilians.

At the same time, artillery of Israel and the right-wing secessionists from the so-called "South Lebanese Defence Army" were intensively shelling the central sector of south Lebanese territory, concentrating fire on the populated centres of Al-'Ayshiyah, Arnoun kfar-tibnit and also on Palestinian refugee camps Ar-Rashidiyah and Al-Ba'is.

According to the local press, 17 people were killed and dozens were wounded.

Last night, Israeli military units, supported by tanks and armoured personnel carriers, broke into the populated centre Shab'a, located in the sector controlled by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon. The Israeli aggressors conducted wholesale searches in the homes of residents and withdrew only after vigorous protests from the command of the UN force.

PRAVDA SCORES IRANIAN PRESS ANTI-SOVIET, ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN

ID231007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[McSidorov article: "Contrary to the Truth"]

[Text] Iranian newspapers have been publishing lately all kinds of inventions and insinuations concerning the events in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union's relations with that country. With or without references to Western propaganda services, organs of mass information media in Iran repeat, each in its own way, the slanderous assertions about "Taraki's atheistic regime which has allegedly set itself the aim of "liquidating Islam in Afghanistan", of neither more nor less. It is alleged that the present Government of Democratic Afghanistan is kept in power "only by Soviet bayonets". The press is also full of other lies including lies concerning the CPSU's nationalities policy in the Soviet Union itself.

One of the latest issues of the Iranian newspaper JOMHUR ISLAMI, which reflects the views of the Islamic Republican Party, has published seven items containing malicious outbursts against the DRA and the Soviet Union.

Among the main suppliers of "information" for the Iranian press are reactionary-minded Afghan emigres who have found refuge in the Iranian territory. They pose before cameras and grant interviews in which--as might well be expected from opponents of democratic reforms who are often and actively involved in subversive actions staged by reaction and imperialism against people's power--cast aspersions on everything that has been accomplished in Afghanistan since the April revolution of last year. The essence of the matter is not changed by the fact that the emigres are trying to pose as supporters of Islam. What they defend is not religion but the feudal order and the privileges they lost.

There can be no two opinions about the fact that the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet position of certain mass information organs in Iran does not agree with Iran's official assurances on noninterference in the affairs of neighboring states, on its desire to strengthen traditional Soviet-Iranian friendship.

SAHARA CONFLICT VIEWED, CAUTION AGAINST 'HASTY STEPS'

LD221041 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 34, 17 Aug 79 pp 14-15 LD

[K. Andreyev article: "West Sahara: Difficult Search for a Settlement"]

[Excerpts] In Algiers on 5 August an agreement was concluded between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front. In it Mauritania states publicly that it "does not have and will not have any territorial or other claims whatsoever on West Sahara. For its part the POLISARIO Front also states that it will not have territorial claims on Mauritania. A short time previously, in July, the 16th assembly session of the OAU heads of state and government held in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, approved recommendations from its special committee for a solution to the West Sahara problem. They contain, among other things, an appeal for an early cease-fire and provide for the West Saharan people's implementation of their right to self-determination by organizing a free referendum under the joint supervision of the United Nations and the OAU.

The Algiers agreement and the OAU's Monrovia recommendations are assessed by many observers as important positive steps in the search for a political settlement of the West Saharan conflict.

The most influential political and military force in the West Saharan national liberation movement is the "National Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro" (abbreviated to POLISARIO). Formed in many 1973, it advocated the country's full independence. Formerly the front conducted active operations against the Spanish colonialists, but in November 1975 it began a guerrilla struggle against Moroccan and Mauritanian military units. The independent Saharan Democratic Arab Republic was proclaimed by the POLISARIO Front 27 February 1976. So far it has been recognized by 23 states. The POLISARIO has the all-round support of Algeria and Libya.

The Third POLISARIO Congress held in August 1976 adopted the Constitution of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, a national program and a political manifesto. The front's Executive Committee, consisting of nine members, is provisionally carrying out the functions of the revolutionary command council, which under the Constitution is the republic's supreme state organ.

The West Sahara conflict has exacerbated the situation in northwest Africa, caused many deaths and has had a grave effect on the economic situation of the parties involved.

Mobile detachments of the Saharan National Liberation Army have put out of action the elevated railroad for the transportation of phosphates over a distance of 110 KM between Bu Craa and El Aioun, which has led to the almost complete cessation of their extraction. They have also extended their operations to targets located in Mauritania and southern Morocco. Attacks by POLISARIO detachments on iron ore enterprises in Zouirat and along the Zouirat-Nouadhibou railroad have deprived Mauritania of its main source of supply of foreign currency and brought its economy to the brink of disaster. After the coup d'etat in Mauritania in 1978 the POLISARIO Front declared a cessation of hostilities against that country. The new Mauritanian authorities began to actively seek ways out of the crisis, which was caused by their predecessors' Western Sahara policy.

Morocco reacted with extreme sensitivity to raids by Saharan guerrillas on its southern provinces. A statement by King Hassan II to the effect that Moroccan troops have the "right of pursuit" was assessed by observers as a direct threat to Algeria, on whose territory, according to Western press reports, the main POLISARIO bases are located. Expenditure on maintaining a 45,000-strong Moroccan Army in the Western Sahara and a contingent of approximately 6,000 men in Mauritania is estimated by the foreign press at $1 million per day.

In June 1979 Rabat made a complaint to the Security Council concerning Algeria's actions against "Morocco's territorial integrity." However, Morocco later asked the Security Council to postpone the examination of this complaint. The point is that the OAU had earlier created a special committee on the Western Sahara question. This committee's recommendations were approved by an overwhelming majority at the OAU session in Monrovia. Morocco disputes the legitimacy [pravomernost] of these recommendations.

It must be noted that the Mauritanian Government frankly stressed that the agreement concluded in early August between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front is in accordance with OAU resolutions and is not directed against any country or people. Demonstrations took place in the Mauritanian capital of Nouakchott in support of a peaceful settlement in the Western Sahara. There was a different reaction in Morocco, where the newspapers accused Mauritania of "treason." Appeals were made in Rabat for a new "peace march" with a view to filling the "vacuum which has formed." Reports appeared that Moroccan expeditionary forces consisting of 1,500 people are being shipped from Zaire for deployment in the Western Sahara. At the same time King Hassan II issued an order on the withdrawal of his troops located in Mauritania.

OAU recommendations and the agreements between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front are still not peace, but they are important steps along the path of a peaceful settlement of the West Sahara problem. Tunisia's AS-SABAH newspaper writes that the agreement signed in Algiers will lead to peace "if Morocco, which is a most important party in the conflict, joins the agreement." In the present situation, the Arab world is convinced, it is important to maintain the dynamics of the search for a political solution and to avoid hasty steps which could lead to an escalation of the fratricidal war.

The Soviet public has always believed that the dangerous deterioration in the situation around the West Sahara in no way accords with the interests of that region's people and the interests of universal peace and security.

NICARAGUA WANTS STRONGER TIES WITH USSR

LD211708 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nicaragua, August 21, TASS--Special TASS correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

Four weeks have passed since the Somoza dictatorial regime has been overthrown. The Nicaraguan working people take an active part in reconstruction of industrial enterprises, in organizing production. Nicaragua's foreign policy contacts are being strengthened. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that the Government of National Reconstruction intends to base these contacts on equality, non-interference in internal affairs, strict observance of the right to self-determination. Member of the governing council of the Nicaraguan Government Daniel Ortega said in an interview to Radio Sandino correspondent that the Nicaraguan Government is striving to consolidate relations with the USSR. "We hope, he said, that Soviet-Nicaraguan relations will strengthen and will become a stronger bulwark for our revolution." "In the first month that has passed since Nicaragua's liberation we showed to the whole world that our government is a democratic one, member of the governing council of the Nicaraguan Government Sergio Ramirez said at a press conference here. We shall not satisfy the wish of those forces outside Nicaragua that would like us to make anticommunist statements."

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES BILL OF RIGHTS

LD221425 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Managua, August 22, TASS--The Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has made public a statute of rights and guarantees of Nicaraguans, granting the people broad democratic rights and freedoms. The Nicaraguans have got the right of assembly, the right to establish political parties, public organizations, and trade unions. It is stressed in the statute that work is the right and duty of every citizen. The statute (?banned) propaganda against peace, propaganda of racial or religious hatred.

VENEZUELAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON NONALINEMENT

LD221850 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, August 22, TASS--The democratic public circles of Venezuela acclaim the conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries which is to be held in Havana as an exceptionally important event in the life of all the peace-loving peoples of the planet. This was stated here by Carlos Canache Mata, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Venezuelan Congress.

In a TASS interview he noted the daily growing authority and role of the non-alignment movement in the peaceful settlement of different international issues. The Havana meeting, the Venezuelan MP said, will undoubtedly make a big contribution to the efforts of the peoples of all the continents, including Latin America, aimed at strengthening world peace, liquidating colonialism and racial discrimination, and also achieving national sovereignty and the right to self-determination. Carlos Canache Mata said in conclusion that Venezuela would send to the forthcoming forum of non-aligned nations a delegation which would take part in its work as "active observer".

CHERNENKO DELIVERS SPEECH AT FRUNZE AWARD CEREMONY 15 AUGUST

LD220847 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Aug 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Text of speech by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at 15 August presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to Frunze City: "Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Speech"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Esteemed people of Frunze!

I have been entrusted with the responsible and honorable task of presenting the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Frunze.

The award to Soviet Kirgizia's capital is a recognition by the party and the Soviet people of the services of the city's working people in the revolutionary movement and their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist invaders during the Great Patriotic War; it is a worthy assessment of the successes of Frunze's people in economic and cultural building.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, allow me to wholeheartedly congratulate you, dear comrades, on this great, portentous event. (prolonged applause)

It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that I convey to you cordial greetings and the kindest wishes from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! Cities, like people, have their own history, their own unique biography. This also applies to the hero of our celebrations--the city of Frunze which has reached the milestone of its centenary.

The city has experienced much--struggle and trials, grief and joy, suffering and happiness.

On the site of the remote settlement of Pishpek, which was not even featured on the map of tsarist Russia, and where, according to the recollections of contemporaries, desolation reigned and people eked out a pitiful existence, a modern city--a major industrial, scientific and cultural center and the capital of the Kirgiz SSR--has been created during the years of Soviet power.

In 1926, at the request of Kirgizia's working people, the name of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, prominent party figure and statesman, talented military leader and one of the organizers of the Soviet Armed Forces, was conferred on the city.

An ardent revolutionary and Bolshevik Leninist, he was always--both in wartime and during the years of peaceful building--in the forefront of the struggle for the triumph of Lenin's ideas and boldly and resolutely defended the socialist cause.

Krestyanskiy Put wrote at that time: "This change of name, as it were, imposes on Kirgizia an obligation to make the former large village that was Pishpek into a city worthy of the memory of him whose name the Kirgiz capital now bears."

Through the labor and will of the people who were aware of this lofty responsibility to history a city was created which symbolized Lenin's national policy in action.

After visiting the city of Frunze in the thirties, Julius Fucik, the well-known Czech writer and communist, wrote some heartfelt lines: "We saw the way that Soviet workers are themselves building the new world, the new socialist society. No one has gotten anything for nothing in the land of the soviets.... They have had to take, gain and build everything themselves. It is not mysterious superhuman beings but workers themselves, not a miracle but hands, workers' strong hands that are creating this world and building it with love and enthusiasm."

It is with a sense of legitimate pride in our accomplishment that we can say that this new world, the world of developed socialism, has been built.

Frunze is a city where builders of this world, complete masters of their lives and representatives of the great Soviet family of peoples live and work.

Never in its age-old history has your city been as beautiful and bright as it is today. But what is gladdening is not merely the appearance of the city with its abundant greenery. You experience special feelings when you meet and get acquainted with the wonderful people who live in the city and whose hands and selfless labor have created all this beauty. It is they, the city's working people, who are the capital's main and greatest wealth. (applause)

The city's history, life and achievements are linked by indissoluble ties with the republic's development. Just as the pure glaciers of Tyan-Shan give birth to rivers, so the republic enriches its capital with all the best things that it has, creates and takes pride in.

And so the motherland award on Frunze's banner is a high assessment of the contribution made by all Soviet Kirgizia's working people and all generations of communists and Komsomol members, workers and peasants and the people's intelligentsia to socialist and communist building.

Throughout their many centuries of troubled history the Kirgiz people nurtured the dream of a heroic exploit in the name of a bright future enshrined so lovingly in poetic legend--the "Manas" epic. And the people have accomplished this exploit!

Their path to the bright future was opened up by Lenin, the Bolshevik Party and the great Russian people with whose destiny the Kirgiz people's destiny has been united forever.

It was with tremendous enthusiam that Kirgizia's working masses greeted the news of the socialist revolution. "We farmhands and poor Kirgiz people from Naryn," one appeal said, "welcome the power of the soviets and the leaders of the proletariat in the shape of the Communist Party and sincerely thank them for liberating us from the oppression, exploitation and violence of the hated bourgeois system. We vow to tolerate no longer the domination of the bays, manaps and kulaks, to strictly watch the revolution's enemies and to ruthlessly eliminate them." And this oath became the essence of the life of present-day Kirgizia's working people.

The names of active fighters for Soviet power and builders of the new life--Tabalda Zhukeyev, Abdukadyr Urazbekov, Yakov Ivanovich Logvinenko, Aleksey Illarionovich Ivanitsyn and Urkuya Saliyeva--are examples of boundless devotion to the party cause and the October ideas. The Kirgiz people began a new chapter in their history.

In a short historical period Soviet Kirgizia along with all our country's people has traveled a path equivalent to centuries.

Our country's historical experience provides cogent evidence that it is only in socialist conditions and in an atmosphere of proletarian internationalism and the Leninist friendship of the peoples that the rebirth and blossoming of all nations are possible. Soviet Kirgizia now shines out as an equal among equals in the constellation of the country's fraternal republics which form, in the words of our anthem, "the united might of the Soviet Union." (applause)

In the years of Soviet power fundamental, really exciting transformations have taken place in Kirgizstan. Take the economy. Where before the revolution there were a few primitive coal mines and small enterprises for processing agricultural products, more than 500 modern plants and factories have been constructed. Kirgizia's industrial output has increased more than 300-fold in comparison with the prerevolutionary period.

The city of Frunze worthily represents the republic's industrial might. Products from such major enterprises as the Frunze agricultural machine-building plant, the physics instruments plant, the motor vehicle assembly plant and others can be encountered not only in different parts of our motherland, but in dozens of foreign countries.

An important result of the republic's socialist development is the creation of a working class. There were 1,500 workers before the revolution but now there are more than 700,000--such is the dynamic of rapid growth.

A tremendous influence has been exerted on the formation and development of the Kirgiz working class and on the cultivation of the best qualities in that class by the working class of the country's industrial regions, above all Moscow and Leningrad.

The Leningraders, for instance, having assumed patronage over the republic in 1932, helped it to construct plants and factories, taught worker professions to natives of auls [rural territorial units] and villages and the children of former nomads and transmitted their knowledge and experience to them. This is one of many examples of the genuine friendship and fraternal alliance between the peoples of our multinational motherland.

The Kirgiz working class has now become the republic's leading production and sociopolitical force.

Striking changes have taken place in the republic's agriculture. The implementation of the Leninist socialist cooperation plan in Kirgiz conditions was no easy matter. Gratitude to the veterans of the kolkhoz system will live eternally in our hearts. (applause)

The republic's agriculture is now a major, highly mechanized sector. The output of arable and livestock products increased significantly when water was brought to the fields.

Today large-scale problems associated with production concentration and specialization and with placing production on an industrial footing are being resolved in the republic's agriculture.

In the years of Soviet power a Kirgiz people's culture which is socialist in content, national in form and internationalist in spirit has formed and flourished. It is an organic, integral part of the Soviet multinational culture.

Before the revolution the Kirgiz people did not have their own literature or their own written language. Only 3 out of 100 could read and write. In order to create a literature, it was first necessary to create a written language and teach people to write.

Today more than a million people--or nearly one-third of the republic's population--are being taught in general educational schools, VUZes, technical schools and vocational and technical schools.

The Kirgiz people have a right to be proud of their national literature and the creativity of talented people's poets and writers in the republic--A. Tokombayev, T. Umetaliyev, K. Bayalinov and others who are widely known to the Soviet reader.

Nationwide recognition and love has been accorded to the creative work of Hero of Socialist Labor Chingiz Aytmatov, holder of the Lenin Prize and USSR state prizes and people's writer of the Kirgiz SSR.

The representational art, national theater, architecture and cinematography of Kirgizia take brilliant and diverse forms.

Soviet Kirgizstan is a multinational republic, a harmonious, international collective--to speak figuratively. Its entire history is rich in manifestations of the fraternal mutual assistance among our country's peoples. The Soviet republics helped to implement socialist transformations in Kirigizia. The recent times when an unprecedented natural disaster struck the republic's southern regions are still fresh in our memory. At that difficult time the other Soviet republics again extended to the Kirgiz people the hand of friendship and fraternal assistance.

It is the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples which is the inexhaustible source of our victories and the mighty accelerator in the struggle to build a communist society. (applause)

"This friendship," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, "is our invaluable possession and one of the most significant gains of socialism dearest to the heart of every Soviet person. And we Soviet people will always treasure this friendship as the apple of our eye!" (applause)

Comrades! The present period in our society's development is rich in events of truly worldwide historic significance: the 25th CPSU Congress, the 60th anniversary of Great October, the adoption of the new USSR Constitution and the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Each of these events has made its unique mark on the country's sociopolitical life and given a mighty new impetus to the Soviet people's labor and social activeness in the struggle to implement the imposing program of communist creative work.

The tasks being resolved today by our party together with all the Soviet people are notable for their scope and depth. Our deeds are on a larger scale, our plans more impressive every year. They are based on the firm foundations of the achievements of the generation which laid our society's foundations and by whose selfless labor real miracles were achieved in the First 5-Year Plan whose 50th anniversary is being marked this year.

The heroism of the first 5-Year plans is continued in the plans and pace of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the implementation of the concrete program laid down by the 25th CPSU Congress.

In fulfilling this program our whole country and every republic have made substantial progress in the main directions of economic and social development. This can be clearly seen from the example of Soviet Kirgizia.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the republic's industrial enterprises produced above-plan output worth R150 million. Dozens of new enterprises and shops have been commissioned. Plans for the output of arable products have been overfulfilled. In 1978 grain production reached the level planned for the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan. These achievements are certainly gratifying and inspire confidence in future victories.

At the same time the party and its Central Committee maintain a strict and exacting approach to assessing what has been done and see unresolved problems clearly.

The party regards as the paramount task to improve production efficiency. And this demands, not least, a constant improvement in the management of the national economy.

In his speech at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "We need efficient and well-organized activity by the entire management apparatus, real responsibility on everyone's part for the task entrusted to him and a persistent struggle against violations of state discipline and all kinds of excesses, negligence and abuses."

There are shortcomings of this kind in Kirgizia. Certain enterprises are not fulfilling state plans and the targets for increasing labor productivity and introducing new machinery. Losses of work time are great and equipment, raw materials, fuel and electricity are not always used efficiently. The proportion of manual labor remains considerable, including at enterprises in leading sectors. The quality of articles produced is improving only slowly.

The Kirgiz CP Central Committee and the Frunze Gorkom are working to eliminate these shortcomings and are concentrating the efforts of communists and all working people on efficiency and work quality. Here too, comrades, we must strive for concrete results. Remarks about implacability toward shortcomings must be backed up by organizational work. The responsibility of economic leaders for the fulfillment of all plan indicators must be increased and a more principled approach must be displayed in the struggle against narrow departmental interests and localistic tendencies.

Soviet people have received with deep satisfaction the party Central Committee's resolution on further improving the economic machinery and on the tasks of party and state organs, and also the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

These fundamental documents outline concrete ways of further improving the management of the national economy and improving its planning in the light of the demands of the 25th party congress. They profoundly affect fundamental, vitally important questions of the development of social production.

Work centering on these documents has now been launched everywhere. Party, soviet and economic organs are submitting these questions for discussion at party and aktiv meetings and are elaborating concrete measures.

This work must certainly be carried out with deep thought and without haste or fuss or excessive hurry. The main essence of the measures being undertaken by the party in restructuring the economic machinery must be brought home to every Soviet working person: The improvement of management and planning activity is aimed at achieving high end results in the national economy--which is a necessary condition for the further upsurge of the people's well-being.

That is why one priority task has been and remains to strengthen state, production and labor discipline, increase cadres' responsibility for the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges and steadily improve production efficiency and work quality.

A powerful reserve for developing the socialist economy is leading experience and the patriotic initiatives engendered by the creativity of millions of people. Nationwide recognition has been accorded to initiatives approved by the CPSU Central Committee--the Rostovskaya Oblast working people's initiative on "working without laggards," the Ipatovskiy Rayon method of organizing agricultural work, the example of efficient labor presented by the beetgrowers of Yampolskiy Rayon in Vinnitskaya Oblast and so forth.

Many valuable initiatives have been born in the course of socialist competition among Kirgiz working people.

The achievements of production frontrunners and innovators indicate the tremendous potentials and reserves which exist in every labor collective. To bring them into operation, successfully realize them and place them in the service of the cause of the whole people is to create favorable conditions for resolving new, bigger tasks.

The present gigantic scale of the people's initiative is above all the result of the Communist Party's activity. Throughout the existence of Soviet power its efforts have been aimed at developing the masses' enterprise [samodeyatelnost] and in particular at their broadest enlightenment and political and professional training and at constantly improving their standard of education and culture.

Today we have every right to say that the management of Soviet society's affairs takes place on the basis of the organic combination of the centralized activity of state organs (which is constantly improving) and increasing initiative on the part of localities, production collectives and all working people.

Communists are the masses' vanguard and organizer in the struggle for socialism and communism. Despite what bourgeois ideologists have been asserting for decades, communists see their party's activity not as an end in itself but as a means--a great means of helping the working people's masses to develop the will, readiness and ability to build their life in a communist way. They see their vocation as service to the working people, service to the people's cause--the cause of communism.

But in order to be equal to this great vocation and to fulfill with honor its role as the conscious, theoretically armed and organized leader of the masses, the Communist Party must be linked to them in the closest possible way. "In order to serve the mass and express its correctly recognized interests," V.I. Lenin stressed, "the leading detachment, the organization must carry out all its activity among the masses, attracting all their best forces without exception, checking thoroughly and objectively at every step whether it is alive. Thus, and only thus, can the leading detachment educate and enlighten the mass, expressing its interests, teaching its organizations and directing all the mass's activity along the path of conscious class policy."

In its practical activity our party adheres steadily to these Leninist instructions which contain in essence the entire strategy and tactics of party work among the masses and the program for deepening the party's close, organic link with the people for the sake of serving their interests.

Our party has no aims or concerns other than the aims and concerns of the working people. To know the Soviet people's sentiments and aspirations well, to be clearly aware of what the people's mandate is today--herein lies the essential norm of party leadership. This is achieved by constantly improving the party's link with the masses.

All our party's life and activity are shining evidence of its constant, daily concern for the working person and his material and spiritual wealth.

At the present stage of our country's development, with more complex economic and socio-political tasks coming to the fore, the party is posing the question of further improving forms and methods of working people's ideological education and implementing the creative quest for new ways and means of intensifying its influence on people's minds and hearts.

This was the purpose of the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work"--a document of tremendous significance which equips our ideological organs with a concrete action program.

The party's ideological influence on the masses is being broadened and party agitation and propaganda are being improved. At the same time, as the Central Committee resolution stresses, the quality of this work by means corresponds to the Soviet people's higher educational and cultural standards and demands. There is insufficient consideration of the dynamism of socioeconomic processes and the spiritual life of our society or of the fierceness of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

The Central Committee resolution is filled with concern for improving accumulated experience and the entire arsenal of the mass information and propaganda media and it has principled significance for the party's ideological activity under conditions of developed socialism.

An important source for enhancing the militant, attacking spirit of party propaganda and agitation is active, personal participation in political work by every leader who is a communist, wherever he works, and the growth of the vocational training and competence of ideological cadres.

The task now is to insure that every party organization and every labor collective takes a fresh look at its practical affairs in fulfilling this resolution and outlines quietly and without fuss such measures as will insure the implementation of this resolution. And it must be remembered that the resolution is long-term in nature and the party regards the organization of this work as a source of further successes in all spheres of our building.

We must make propaganda and agitation militant, concrete and efficient. We must daily strengthen its link with life and with the solution of concrete economic and political tasks. It is through the prism of this resolution that our economic organs must also view their work, bearing in mind that you cannot expect proper results in production in areas where ideological education work has fallen off.

In his speech at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation Comrade L.I. Brezhenev formulated clearly and specifically the main directions of the activity of the supreme organ of state power, the further improvement of soviets' work and the development of socialist democracy.

A very important manifestation of the democratism of the Soviet state is the fact that the state is the guarantee of the freedom of the individual and provides working people with an all-embracing complex of rights and freedoms.

At the same time, socialist democracy presupposes organization, discipline and responsibility on the part of Soviet people and their observance of the laws and norms of socialist communal life. Its essence is the unity of rights and duties, true freedom and civic responsibility and the harmonious combination of the interests of society, the collective and the individual.

And the very nature of discipline under socialism is deeply democratic. Indeed, it is based on the working people's high consciousness. To quote V.I. Lenin, it is "a comradely discipline, a discipline of total respect, a discipline of independence and initiative in struggle."

In fact, comrades, our successes and achievements depend on every Soviet person and on his personal contribution to the common cause. Our paramount task is to maintain, develop and inculcate in every person a sense of responsibility for the job on hand. Not only today's successes but also our future accomplishments depend on the way we solve it.

The society of developed socialism creates favorable opportunities for the harmonious development and education of the Soviet person and offers him broad scope for acquiring knowledge and applying it creatively in practice.

"The Soviet person is the master of his country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "He is the sole creator of the might and wealth of society. In our country no one but the people is able to enjoy the results of social labor, nor is there anyone to work for us. This means that everyone must work in such a way that he is not ashamed to face society and can look his comrades in the eye with a clear conscience."

The sense of patriotic duty has always been a motive force with us. Apart from man's many other obligations in life he is judged primarily in terms of his labor for the common good, since spiritual wealth is manifested in people's labor accomplishment. A sense of labor duty is an integral and valuable sense for the builders of communism. Our party is persistent in instilling in people this moral and political quality, which is inextricably bound up with the dignity, honesty and conscience of the citizen and his understanding of the great social role of his labor.

Today Lenin's behest--that we master knowledge of all the riches wrought by mankind--has special meaning. The more man knows and has mastered and the greater his experience is, the more significant and productive his practical activity will be, all other things being equal. This applies both to young people and to people who have acquired the wisdom of life and experience.

But it is important not only to master the sum total of knowledge, you must be able to process and apply it to the job you have chosen in life. Then knowledge will not remain dead stock.

It happens sometimes that a person gets a diploma and decides that this is the summit of all achievements, an insurance policy guaranteeing him a prosperous personal life. Often he ceases to work on himself, he fails to replenish his knowledge and to carry out the creative quest, and the return on his labor is ultimately minimal. The diploma looked nice on his application form, but by no means did it enrich his personality.

Comrades: The working people of the republic and its capital are capable of solving the big and complex tasks determined by the 25th CPSU Congress. This confidence is based on the glorious revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Kirgiz people and on the great organizational and ideological-political work being carried out by the Kirgiz CP--an experienced and militant detachment of our Leninist party. (applause)

The CPSU Central Committee pays constant and careful attention to the Kirgiz communists' activity. A striking manifestation of the party's concern for the further cohesion, strength and militancy of the republican party organization was the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Kirgiz Party Organizations' Work on the Admission to the Party and Education of CPSU Candidate Members." The implementation of this decision will increase communists' activeness, consciousness and discipline even more.

Comrades: Since the 24th CPSU Congress broad international circles have not stopped talking about the Soviet Union's peace offensive. In fact, no other country has struggled so passionately, persistently and consistently for peace as our motherland. The results of this titanic work are evident: peace has become stronger and more secure, and cooperation among countries with different social systems is developing more and more surely.

As for the recent period the biggest even was the treaty of limiting strategic offensive arms signed in Vienna on 18 June.

You know that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers made a high assessment of this treaty which, if implemented, will be a fundamentally important landmark in the struggle to halt the arms race and is a new step toward real disarment. This is how Soviet people see this treaty, this is the way it is regarded the world over.

The SALT II treaty is the fruit of many years of work--very difficult work.

You may recall that only a couple of years ago the American side attempted essentially to nullify the Vladivostok accord altogether and in so doing derail the SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union did all it could to insure the elaboration and signing of the SALT II treaty. It would be no exaggeration to say that Leonid Ilich personally made a tremendous contribution to the preparation of this document of truly worldwide significance. (prolonged applause) The whole world is well aware of this.

Of course, comrades, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty could have been better, we believe. But we were not working alone, we were working with the American side, and seeking mutually acceptable solutions. In a number of areas these solutions were compromises. The main thing, however, is that the treaty contains a balance of the two states' interests.

As for questions which have not yet been solved, we have agreed to continue the talks. This will mean bilateral talks and also multilateral talks that have been going on for a long time--for example, the Vienna talks on the limitation of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. We will continue all these talks with the utmost persistence to achieve positive results. It seems to us that the SALT II treaty is a fine stimulus to this.

Currently in the West there are frequent attempts to give the impression that the Soviet Union is to all intents and purposes the only side interested in the treaty and that therefore it is particularly concerned about the treaty's future, particularly its ratification.

Of course we want the treaty to be ratified and enter into force. But our desire is by no means conditioned by the fact that we are most committed to it. [paragraph continues]

We are convinced that the USSR and the United States are equally interested in the SALT II treaty and its full and unconditional fulfillment. All people, all who want to prevent nuclear war, have an interest in the treaty's success. This conviction of ours is based on confidence that there is no alternative to the policy of peace and that in our time this is the only sensible policy.

We are assuredly ready to fulfill all the provisions of the treaty signed in Vienna as formulated. This was stressed with the utmost clarity in Vienna by Leonid Ilich. We regard as intolerable attempts on any pretext to cast doubts on particular sections of the treaty. This is our approach to the matter, and we expect the same approach from the American side.

The SALT II treaty has yet another important aspect. As you know, comrades, relations between the USSR and the United States have been developing unevenly in recent times. Short periods of more or less intensive development have alternated with slumps and artificial complications. The Soviet Union is by no means to blame for this. And all peoples have lost out as a result of this, since it is no secret that the international climate as a whole depends largely on the development of Soviet-American relations.

The SALT II treaty makes it possible, it seems to us, to put Soviet-American relations on a path of more even, balanced development based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation, without violation of one another's sovereignty and without interference in our countries' internal affairs. We are convinced that this will benefit the whole world.

In short, we are convinced that the Vienna meeting can be the starting point for new, significant steps on deepening detente, merging political detente with military detente and substantially expanding peaceful cooperation.

In particular, the European Continent will most likely feel the beneficial influence of this treaty. There has been no war for 34 years in this important part of the world. Moreover, at the moment there are essentially no influential political forces in the West European countries which would consider the possiblity of setting a course, under the current correlation of forces, toward trying to crush the world of socialism by military means.

The state of peace in Europe is sometimes seen as something habitual, something that goes without saying. Some people think, in all probability, that following the replacement of the cold war by detente, the peaceful situation in Europe will automatically endure. Far from it. A great deal of daily work is needed to strengthen and develop the detente process in Europe. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the entire Politburo, the Soviet Government and our diplomatic service are constantly focusing on this task.

You will recall that we put forward a number of important new proposals aimed at further normalizing the situation in Europe. In particular there was the one on concluding a kind of nonaggression treaty among the participants in the Helsinki all-European conference. Other major initiatives were made, including one on expanding military confidence-building measures. These proposals were supported and developed at the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session.

In the struggle for peace we are acting with the fraternal socialist states, carrying out a great deal of collective work and together achieving positive results. Friendship and cooperation among the socialist countries are continuing to grow and strengthen. [paragraph continues]

The recent visit to Hungary by a Soviet party and state delegation led by Leonid Ilich testified to the development of that process. In that country the Soviet delegation was able to sense again the warm spirit of friendship and the real intimacy of our people.

The deepening and enrichment of our ties with fraternal countries were served by the recent meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich and Comrades Husak, Honecker, Ceausescu, Gierek, Zhivkov and Tsedenbal. In the Crimea discussions were held not only on current affairs but also on very important problems affecting the future of the socialist world. The points discussed at such meetings are subsequently reflected in the decisions of party congresses, in joint action in the international arena and in the coordination of 5-year plans. Clearly, it is simply impossible to overestimate such work. Recently we celebrated the 30th anniversary of CMEA. In three decades we have jointly carried out work of colossal importance. Today the CMEA countries, with a population comprising 10 percent of the world population, produce one-fourth of the world's national income and one-third of industrial and agricultural production. And the relations among our countries--relations of fraternal friendship and mutual support--are the pattern of future relations among all the countries and peoples of our planet.

Obviously, we are well aware that to develop and strengthen international detente is a difficult and arduous task. Detente has enemies--powerful enemies. These are primarily NATO circles. Even now that the SALT II treaty has been signed, the NATO military is only concerned with further replenishing its military arsenals with new nuclear missile systems. The myth of the Soviet military threat is employed again and again to cloak these plans. Thus, our common and joint struggle with the fraternal countries for a continuation and deepening of detente requires more great efforts.

Mention must be made here of the policy of China, which has become a dangerous source of international tension. Suffice it to recall its attack on Vietnam, its attempts to obtain Western military equipment and its support for NATO and the plans of American and European reaction.

Our stand with regard to this Chinese leadership policy is clear, and we have expounded it repeatedly. We rebuff this policy exactly as we would struggle against any aggressive policy, against any course aimed at supporting the strategy of war.

It was natural that the Soviet Union actively supported heroic fraternal Vietnam. Our country, true to its international duty and the friendship and cooperation treaty with Vietnam, gave it timely and effective assistance. The other socialist countries followed the Soviet Union in giving Vietnam similar assistance.

While rebuffing the Chinese leadership's policy, which helps to fuel tension, at the same time we are ready, as our party's 25th congress declared, to build our relations with China on the principles of peaceful coexistence. We have been and still are determined opponents of the theory and practice of Maoism. At the same time we have done and will do everything necessary to guide relations between our countries into a normal channel. As is known, the Chinese Government recently agreed to talks on the normalization of relations between our countries. These talks will begin very soon. The Soviet Union intends to conduct these talks in all earnestness, in a constructive spirit. At the same time, however, we will make no concessions at the expense of our allies and friends or at the expense of any other peoples whatsoever.

The situation remains complex in many parts of the world. In this connection I must speak of the attempts by forces of reaction and imperialism to interfere in the internal affairs of our neighboring country--Democratic Afghanistan. These forces wish at any price to deprive the Afghan people of their revolutionary gains and to restore the feudal order. We are convinced that reaction's plans are doomed to fail.

Dear comrades: The conferment of a high government award on the capital of Soviet Kirgizia is a great and moving event. Against the background of strenuous creative work and the successes achieved today this event acquires special resonance. For the motherland's award is not only an assessment of what has been done and of work results. It is at the same time a tremendous stimulus to develop and augment sucessess and to advance without fail. (prolonged applause)

We have before us tremendous work to complete the 10th 5-Year Plan. It demands of all us Soviet people high activeness, initiative and a truly creative attitude to the matter.

The CPSU Central Committee firmly believes that the working people of the city of Frunze and the republic will continue making a worthy contribution to resolving the tasks of communist building. (prolonged applause)

Permit me, comrades, to read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree.

"USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree conferring the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the city of Frunze:

"For the services of the city's working people in the revolutionary movememt, their contribution to the struggle against the German fascist aggressors in the years of the Great Patriotic War and the successes achieved in economic and cultural building and in connection with the 100th anniversary of its founding, the Order of the Labor Red Banner is conferred on the city of Frunze.

"[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

"M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

"Moscow, Kremlin, 11 May 1978"

(Tumultuous, prolonged applause resounds beneath the arches of the hall, becoming an ovation. All rise, toasts are proposed to the glory of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the unbreakable unity of the Soviet people)

I once again congratulate you wholeheartedly, dear comrades, on the high award and wish the people of Frunze and all working people of Soviet Kirgizia new successes, new creative daring and great happiness! (tumultuous, prolonged applause. Toasts are proposed in honor of the CPSU and the Soviet Government)

Permit me to present the city of Frunze with the Order of the Labor Red Banner.

Departure for Moscow

LD211655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Departure From Frunze"]

[Text] Frunze, 17 August--K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left here for Moscow. He has been participating in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of the Labor Red Banner to the city of Frunze.

K.U. Chernenko was seen off at the airport by T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee; A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; S.I. Ibraimov, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of Frunze Gorkom, and members of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Bureau.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDERS, MEDALS IN KREMLIN 22 AUGUST

LD222052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented orders and medals of the USSR to a large group of comrades in the Kremlin today.

Academician Bogolyubov received the Order of Lenin and a second Gold Hammer and Sickle Medal. (Ardzumanyan), a professor at the Moscow Timiryasev Agricultural Academy, and Naumov, first deputy chairman of the board of the NOVOSTI press agency, have been awarded Orders of the October Revolution.

Orders of the Labor Red Banner, of the Friendship Between Peoples, the Badge of Honor and medals for labor valor and for labor excellence were also presented. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated those who had received awards and wished them fresh successes in labor for the well-being of the homeland, for the sake of the triumph of communism and happiness in personal life.

KIRILENKO, DEMICHEV, DOLGIKH, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW OPERA

LD222124 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Lunacharskiy Sverdlovsk Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet is at present on tour in Moscow. The Urals virtuosi are presenting their best productions to the music of the classics and modern Soviet composers. The troupe today showed one of its latest works--Verdi's opera, "The Force of Destiny," in which leading masters and creative youth are involved. The performance proved very successful. It was attended by Comrades Kirilenko, Demichev, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

COMMENTARY ON LATEST CPSU, GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS ON ECONOMY

Requirements of Planning Resolutions

LD201343 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Candidates of Economic Sciences G. Vlasenkov and N. Lagutin under the rubric "A Talk by an Economist": "Key Management Tasks"]

[Excerpts] Whatever economic problem is discussed today, the conversation cannot fail to turn to two important recent documents. These are the CPSU Central Committee resolution on further improving the economic machinery and the tasks of party and state organs and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

Let us think about this question: What are the particular features and main orientation of these documents? Above all they reflect the party's tremendous concern for accelerating the country's economic development as a necessary condition for the steady upsurge in the Soviet people's well-being. To achieve this, the task is set of raising the standard of planning and management even higher and bringing them into line with the demands of developed socialism.

The more strictly the policy of thrift is observed, the greater the end results of labor. The careful, rational utilization of everything at our disposal, everything the national economy produces, is one of the main reserves for accelerating economic development.

Let us turn to concrete facts and figures, say, the state of affairs with saving metal.

There is a concept known as the coefficient of metal utilization. The higher it is, the less metal goes to waste. Yet at a number of the country's machine-building enterprises this indicator varies between 70 and 75 percent. An increase of only 1 percent in the coefficient of metal utilization provides the potential to produce additional products worth more than R500 million. And this applies not only to machine-building workers. The problem of saving metal is a major intersectorial problem.

The fuel and energy problem is also among the most important intersectorial problems. The Soviet Union is the only developed industrial country in the world to meet its fuel requirements from its own resources and to possess very rich reserves of these. But that does not mean that the question of the efficient use of fuel and energy resources can be disregarded. And our leading collectives always remember this. Thus, at the Magnitogorsk Lenin metallurgical combine practically all the working people are taking part in the struggle to save electricity. Kemerovskaya Oblast's working people have placed a reliable barrier in the way of coal losses and this has made it possible to save 1 million tons of fuel.

But let us return to this question: What occasions the need for the more economical, rational utilization of fuel and energy resources? Above all, the sharp changes in the geography of fuel extraction and electricity production and also in the increase of expenditure per unit. The point is that in recent years the regions where this extraction and production take place have shifted substantially to the east of the country. As a result the transportation of fuel, say, to the European zone where four-fifths of industrial production is concentrated has increased sharply. Naturally the transportation of large volumes of fuel over distances of 3,000-4,000 km demands tremendous expenditure.

What measures are being adopted to reduce this expenditure? All kinds of measures. They include the restriction of the development of energy-intensive production facilities in the European part of the country, the more complete utilization of the fuel resources which do exist there, the development of nuclear energy, the introduction of more rational systems of transporting fuel from the eastern regions and the use of secondary energy resources. Incidentally, last year in ferrous metallurgy alone the fuel savings made by utilizing secondary energy resources totaled more than 6.5 million tons. There are other ways of saving energy resources, too--strictly observing optimum equipment operating conditions, renewing equipment, using it to full capacity and so forth.

The technical standard of production is steadily improving. By the start of the 4th year of the 5-year plan there were more than 155,000 mechanized flow and automated lines in industry, the number of comprehensively mechanized and automated sectors, shops and production facilities totaled about 80,000, and there were about 55,000 units of program-controlled equipment.

At the same time there are unused reserves here, too. One is the more effective introduction into production of the achievements of science and technology and the improvement of the qualitative characteristics of the equipment created. The resolutions on further improving the economic machinery envisage assessing the technical standard of output for industrial purposes, revising outdated standards for machinery and equipment and elaborating new ones and so forth.

The resolutions on further improving the economic machinery were prepared and elaborated with great thoroughness. In the 9th and current 5-year plans dozens of major economic experiments have been carried out in industry, construction and transport. These embrace not only individual enterprises but whole sectors and republics. The accumulated experience will help to comprehensively resolve urgent problems in economic management.

The changes envisaged in the economic machinery are aimed above all at increasing the role of long-term--particularly 5-year--plans as an important instrument for implementing the party's economic policy. Plans will be better balanced, backed by state reserves and oriented more fully toward resolving social tasks. The concentration of resources on fulfilling statewide targeted programs is being stepped up.

We have noted that henceforth a new system of plan indicators is to be introduced at all levels of management. Every enterprise's work will now be assessed not by "gross output" but in terms of net output growth and the fulfillment of specific orders from consumers, and this will make it possible to more objectively plan and assess the real results of enterprises' activity and to determine more correctly the level and dynamic of labor productivity. In the last analysis all this will stimulate the struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality.

The new resolutions define ways of resolving many other important problems, too. These documents go even further toward directing state plans and our economic machinery toward resolving the main, key tasks of the country's socioeconomic development, improving production efficiency and work quality, achieving the greatest end results and steadily increasing the people's well-being.

The successful resolution of these key tasks is the main line in fully implementing the historic plans of the 25th CPSU Congress.

Outline of Financial Measures

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[Unattributed article under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism" entitled: "Finances in the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] A distinguishing feature of the measures to improve the economic mechanism envisaged by the recent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions is the guaranteeing of a comprehensive approach to the solution of urgent managerial tasks. Specific measures to improve planing as the chief link of the entire system of running the socialist economy are interconnected with the further development of autonomous financing and the intensification of the role of economic levers and incentives in enhancing production efficiency and work quality.

Long-Term Financial Planning

Financial planning is an integral component of the planning of economic and social development.

The intensification of the role of the 5-year plan as the chief form of planning and as the basis for the organization of economic activity requires a substantial improvement in the practice of long-term financial planning at all levels of the administration of the national economy--from Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Finance down to ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution enhances the significance of the state's long-term financial balance. Beginning with the 11th 5-Year Plan, the balance will be drawn up as part of the state 5-year economic and social development plan with a yearly breakdown of revenue and expenditure. Financial reserves will be envisaged in it. At the same time, it is planned to draw up balances for the monetary income and expenditure of the population. All this must promote the stability of plans and the balanced nature of the physical and material and cost ratios of social reproduction.

In addition to drawing up the financial balance, the USSR Ministry of Finance is, for the first time in the practice of long-term financial planning, to draw up and submit to USSR Gosplan composite calculations (on the basis of the main indicators) of the revenue and expenditure of the USSR state budget for the 5-year period (broken down according to individual years) which will be used for the more valid determination of the state's financial resources and of the main avenues for their utilization in the 5-year plan.

Great significance in the improvement of long-term financial planning will attach to the drawing up by ministries and departments of 5-year financial plans broken down into individual years, simultaneously with the draft 5-year plan and in accordance with that draft plan. Corresponding financial plans will also be compiled for production associations (enterprises). This will be of fundamental significance in improving the whole practice of managing the finances of sectors and enterprises and will be one precondition for the consistent and widespread application of systems of long-term economic normatives in planning and the provision of incentives and also for their efficient functioning.

In this connection special emphasis should be placed on the need to enhance the realiablity and quality of the elaboration of long-term financial plans. The measures envisage expanding the range of financial indicators sanctioned in 5-year plans in which a general normative for the distribution of profit is established for the first time. Payments and appropriations from the budget will be approved for ministries and these payments and appropriations will characterize ministries' relations with the state budget. The guaranteeing of the stability of the wholesale prices used in plan calculations is another condition for improving the reliability of long-term financial plans.

As is known, the 5-year plans of ministries and enterprises are compiled as a rule on the basis of the prices of the preplan base year. The most important financial indicators of the economic and social development plan and especially profit are worked out in terms of these prices. In the event of frequent revisions of wholesale prices, it becomes necessary to alter many of the indicators and normatives of the economic and social development plan as well as the financial plan as a whole. Therefore, the observance of the principle of stable wholesale prices throughout the 5-year plan which is enshrined in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution is of great significance for improving the practice of long-term financial planning, raising its quality and insuring in practice that the economic normatives remain in force for a long period. This will also be promoted by the establishment of a firm limit on capital investment for all the years of the 5-year plans.

The improvement of the practice of long-term financial planning also reveals new opportunities for strengthening the influece of financial levers upon efficiency and quality. The measures envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution take account of the positive experience of major economic experiments conducted over a period of several years in individual enterprises and whole sectors of industry and primarily in the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry.

A New Feature in Profits Distribution

In its most concentrated form, the main nexus of the functioning of financial levers occurs in the system of the enterprises', associations' and ministries' relations with the state budget in the process of profit distribution.

Profit is an important source for forming the USSR state budget's revenues and is the financial basis for organizing enterprises' and associations' autonomous financing. Approximately 60 percent of the total profits in industry goes into the budget. The rest remains in industry to finance planned expenditures on production development and form economic incentive funds. Therefore, the choice of efficient forms and principles for profit distribution is of great significance for stimulating increases in profits on the basis of increasing production and lowering output prime cost.

The measures outlined in the resolution to improve the profits distribution system are based on the following fundamental principles.

First, the profits distribution system is organically linked with the 5-year plan and is built on a foundation of long-term stable normatives differentiated according to the specific years of the 5-year plan;

Second, the system presupposes the further development of autonomous financing relationships with the gradual introduction of autonomous financing methods of work in the activity of all-union associations and ministries;

Third, the interest of both production associations and enterprises and the sector as a whole in improving work is enhanced and an increase in the resources left at their disposal--depending upon the end results of economic activity--is guaranteed on a normative basis;

Fourth, the economic responsibility of enterprises, associations and the sector for unconditional fulfillment of their financial plans and pledges with respect to the state budget is increased.

The resolution defines the specific mechanism for profits distribution. [paragraph continues]

Starting with the 11th 5-Year Plan, a stable normative (differentiated according to year) for deductions from the profits placed at their disposal will be established for industrial ministries (according to the degree to which they are prepared for this) on the basis of the targets approved in the 5-year plan. This part of the profits is intended for financing capital investment, repaying bank loans and interest, insuring an increase in circulating capital, covering expenditure on the development of science and technology, forming the economic incentive fund and other planned expenditures of the sector's development.

The transition to the normative method of profits distribution naturally does not signify that the scale of the financing of capital investment is being made dependent exclusively on the size of profits received by the sector. The 5-year plan targets serve as the basis for determining capital expenditure on the development of the sector. Therefore, the use of bank loans and, where necessary, budget resources will be envisaged in the plans for those sectors whose own resources prove to be inadequate for financing capital investment on projects for production purposes.

In order to raise the economic responsibility of ministries in discharging their budget obligations, the resolution provides that an absolute sum for deductions from profits paid into the state budget will be established in accordance with the normatives for ministries in the 5-year plans, broken down into individual years. If in any year of the 5-year plan the approved profits plan is not fulfilled, ministries must make their full payments into the budget through a corresponding reduction in the funds remaining at their disposal.

The normative method of profits distribution is not confined solely to the top level of the sector's management. Ministries are permitted to establish--using as a basis the total profits remaining at their disposal and taking into account the distinctive feature of the production process and its profitability--appropriate normatives for deductions of profits applicable to all-union (republic) industrial associations and also individual production associations and major enterprises.

At the present time there is no practical experience of the normative method of profits distribution at the level of production associations. There is only a small amount of experience of the use of this normative at the level of the all-union industrial associations of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems. This shows that when the normative method of profits distribution is used at the level of associations and enterprises a number of complex practical problems arise. The point is that the profitability of individual enterprises and associations within the sector varies enormously. The need for planned expenditure also varies. Therefore, this transition, it emerges from the resolution, will be implemented gradually so that the normative method may be applied in all production associations (enterprises) as the necessary conditions are created and as the necessary experience is accumulated.

The Effectiveness of Financial Levers

The economic mechanism provides for the intensification of the influence of financial levers upon the better utilization of the resources that enterprises and associations have at their disposal. The resolution envisages a number of measures aimed at enhancing the incentive role of payment for production capital. It is planned to fix the payment for production capital, as a rule, at 6 percent; it is planned that payment for above-normative non-credited [neprokreditovannyy] stocks of physical assets and uninstalled equipment be made from profits left at the disposal of associations and enterprises. At the same time, when production and profits plans are fulfilled with the value of capital standing at less than that established by the plan, the saving on payment for capital will remain at the disposal of the enterprises. Abatements on payments for capital are also restricted.

Given the present scale of production, the economical utilization of raw and semifinished materials, fuel and energy acquires special significance. The approval in the plans of certain ministries of an indicator for the reduction of output prime cost in place of profit is designed to promote this. It is also laid down that if cheaper materials are used in production than those ordinarily used and at the same time the quality is maintained at the previous level, the wholesale prices for that product will remain unchanged until the end of the 5-year plan. And here enterprises' profits will not only not diminish, as sometimes happens at present, but will even increase and this will lead to an increase in the incentive funds. The forthcoming elaboration and approval of economically valid circulating capital normatives for production associations (enterprises) must be aimed at the rational use of resources.

The resolution envisages the introduction of charges for water--a new payment into the budget. It is designed to provide incentives for the better use of water resources by industrial enterprises. This is a major national economic task.

Another sphere of the increased role of financial levers is the increased size of the state social insurance rate in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This is being done to compensate more fully for expenditure on the reproduction of manpower resources and to determine correctly the economic effect of introducing new equipment and intensifying incentives for the rational use of manpower. The current rates which were established many years ago do not give a correct idea of the real expenditure on the reproduction of manpower resources.

Definite measures are also scheduled to provide incentives for the economical use of land resources. When providing technical and economic substantiation for the building of enterprises and when comparing the economic expediency of the different possible variants of this construction work, an economic assessment of the tracts of land allocated for the construction of enterprises will be taken into account. Preference will be given to the most economical variants when determining the estimated cost of projects and their financing.

Efficiency Incentives

Financial levers are allocated an important role in implementing measures to accelerate scientific and technical progress. It is planned to improve the system of financing scientific and technical development further. It is proposed to form out of profits a unified scientific and technical development fund in all industrial ministries on a normative basis.

This fund combines expenditure both on research purposes and on assimilating new equipment. This creates a good basis for the comprehensive financing of the whole "science-production" cycle and for the necessary maneuvering of resources. The work experience of the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry and a number of other ministries has shown that the creation of such a fund has a positive influence on accelerating technical progress in the sector and increases the effectiveness of scientific research. Over the years of the experiment in the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry the time taken to develop and start up new types of output was reduced 1.5-2 times, the quality of newly assimilated products more than doubled and there was a substantial increase in savings as a result of introducing new equipment. The transition to the new financing methods will help accelerate scientific and technical progress everywhere.

No less promising is the consistent development and improvement of the system of economic incentives in raising output quality.

The resolution provides for an increase in the size of markups on wholesale prices for production and technical output which has been awarded the seal of quality and for stricter measures against those who hang on to old products. [paragraph continues]

In particular, reductions on wholesale prices to the tune of 50 percent of the profit made on output sales will be applied to output in the second quality category--that is, obsolete output. The same procedure has been established for output which has not been certified within the prescribed times. It is also an important fact that, in contrast to the present system of markup distribution, a certain part of the markup over and above that destined to provide incentives will be channeled into the unified scientific and technical development fund. This money can be used to provide additional compensation for the increased expense connected with starting up new production, as well as for other purposes of scientific and technical development not provided for in the plan for a given year.

Experience shows that financial methods of encouraging output quality yield good results. Incentive funds are already increasing significantly as the result of markups on wholesale prices at many enterprises where the collectives have achieved a high proportion of products bearing the seal of quality. Thus, at the "Avtozil" production association the additional deductions paid into the material incentive fund as the result of markups amount to more than 40 percent of the total fund, while at the Bryansk machine-building plant this figure is almost 25 percent. The planned measures will increase enterprises' interest in along with responsibility for producing high-quality output.

These are the main directions in improving financial planning and increasing the effectiveness of financial levers. Their practical implementation presupposes drafting a whole series of methodological and normative documents which must concretize the measures provided for in the resolution. The task is to prepare these documents in good time and to reflect consistently and fully in them the provisions defined in the resolution. Success in their practical implementation will depend on this.

The efficient introduction and functioning of the financial mechanism will depend to a considerable extent on the standard of financial and economic work at enterprises, organizations, associations and ministries. And this in turn makes new high demands on the work of economic services and increases their responsibility or the introduction of new management methods.

Effect of State Plan

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[Talk by Anatoliy Nikolayevich Kovalev, member of the Editorial Collegium of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, entitled: "The State Plan in the Basis of the Party's Economic Policy" broadcast as a "Leninist University for the Millions" program]

[Excerpt] In the recently adopted decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the further improvement of the economic mechanism, measures are set out directed toward the further improvement of all our planning activity. The implementation of these measures is a logical step, brought about by the development of the productive capacities of society and the higher level of production interrelationships inherent in a society of advanced socialism. In this talk, I should like to consider questions of the enhancement of the role of the 5-year plan as the basis of planning of the country's economic and social development.

Since the First 5-Year Plan, the 50th anniversary of which was marked this year, our national economy and the growth in the prosperity of Soviet people have been implemented on the basis of 5-year plans. The task has now been set of strengthening their role in economic and social development. It is a matter of practical measures insuring that the enhancement of this role comes about. What are these measures? Let us consider them in greater detail.

In the 5-year plan, balances of material and labor resources, production capacities, a financial balance and a balance of the cash incomes and expenditure of the population will be worked out for each year. This insures the long-term coordination of all indices. Important significance here attaches in particular to the inclusion for the first time in the compilation of the 5-year plan of a financial balance of the cash incomes and expenditure of the population. Working these out as part of the 5-year plan strengthens the stability of the plan and increases the degree of balance between the material-and-goods and cost proportions of social production. This will also be faciliated by the setting of a limit on capital investments. Furthermore, the limits set for capital investments will no longer be reviewed in the annual plans. It is worth noting that the introduction of the index of limit of capital investments, instead of total capital investments, is of exceptionally great importance for raising the efficiency of building work. This index is directed toward speeding up the initiation of new projects. It eliminates the interest which building organizations have up to now had in taking up greater amounts of capital investments and causes them to aim at saving resources and handing over projects on time ready to commence output and provide services. This in turn is one effective way of solving the task of sharply reducing uncompleted building work, the volume of which has risen in recent years.

We will return to this problem, but meanwhile we will continue talking about the working out of the 5-year plan and its role. The stability of the plan, and the obligatory nature of its fulfillment are safeguarded by the creation, to set levels, of material and financial reserves for the needs of production, capital building and research work. There is surely no need to explain the importance of this measure. It insures production against possible chance events which might occur in the course of the fulfillment of the production program and also provides for the solution according to the current circumstances of new tasks for its development and the development and introduction of new techniques and equipment.

Here it should be particularly stressed that in the necessary cases, the 5-year plans will provide for reserves of production capacities. This idea is a new one in principle. The question may arise: How can this be? On the one hand, the task is set for the fuller utilization of basic production assets, and on the other, provision is made for reserves of them. There is of course no contradiction here. Imagine the following situation: A metallurgical combine has a number of rolling mills, which are being used to capacity, but the need has arisen for additional production of rolled strip, or for putting new forms of it into production. It is a very, very complex matter to resolve this task. A still more difficult situation may arise if suddenly one of the machines needs an unscheduled repair. Who can safeguard against this? But if this combine or group of enterprises has the appropriate reserve of production capacities, either of these tasks would be solved without any particular complications. Thus, the creation of a reserve of capacities at key positions in the production process will achieve the highest final result for the national economy.

The enhancement of the role of the 5-year plan is also safeguarded by the stipulation within it, for each year of the plan, of economic norms, and particularly norms for the wage fund and the economic incentives funds. Here too, there is a distinction in principle from the state of affairs existing at present. Now, approximately 60 percent of the total sum of profit in industry goes into the budget, but the rest, whether there is any need for it or not, automatically remains at the disposal of enterprises for the financing of plan expenses. Now, the deduction from profits for economic incentives funds will be done with account taken of such indices as the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries of production in accordance with contracts concluded or orders accepted, tasks for rise in productivity of labor, improvement in quality of products and rise in profits.

Another extremely important circumstance should be noted. The evaluation of the fulfillment of the 5-year plan at all levels of economic management will be done according to results achieved on a cumulative basis from the beginning of the plan; and of the annual plan, on results achieved on a cumulative basis from the beginning of the year. What does this mean? Now, the fulfillment of the 5-year plan is evaluated, in effect, on the total of annual plans, and in certain ministries these are formulated and shown at a level which is below the plan task for the year in question. An end will now be put to this practice. Furthermore, the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers provides for material and disciplinary responsibility for corrections made to plans in the sense of reducing them to the actual level of fulfillment.

An enhanced role is allotted to engineering and economic calculations in forming the 5-year plan. In the years 1979-80, logbooks are to be produced for each production association and enterprise. They will contain data on the existence and utilization of production capacities, including the coefficient of exchange, the organizational-technical level and degree of specialization of production, and also other technico-economic indices necessary for the compilation of 5-year plans. These data will form a basis for the compilation of annual plans too; these, in turn, will be worked out on the basis of the plan tasks for the year in question.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving planning and enhancing the effect of the economic mechanism on raising the efficiency of production and quality of work lays down a system of indices and economic norms for the 5-year plan, broken down into years. Here, attention should primarily be directed on the orientation of labor collectives and all economic and planning organs toward improving the final national economy results of their activities. In place of gross indices and cost indices--volume of production, volume of marketing of product--which mainly reflect the quantitative growth of production, indices are introduced which more accurately and fully reflect the actual contribution of each collective to the satisfaction of the rising demands of the national economy and of the population.

The role of natural indices in the planning of production is enhanced, and also in the evaluation of the results of the activity of each enterprise. Thus, indices in tons will be used in necessary cases only as a basis for calculation. In connection with this, the range of products specifically set out in the plan is increased. Production plans will be based on actual forms of product, in accordance with contracts and obligations to deliver. Hence, the role of the consumer in formulating plans will be enhanced. Contracts for products of a production-capacity and technical nature and consumer goods will be concluded for a 5-year period.

And again, concerning a new feature of the new indices, it is worth saying something. I refer to the enhancement of the role of the indices of labor and social development. This is fully in accord with the course for strengthening the social orientation of our plans. One's attention is drawn in particular to one new index: the task to reduce the proportion of manual labor. Its application will have a direct effect on the intensification of production since it will free workers engaged in manual work for transfer to sectors where skilled labor is required.

At many leading enterprises, considerable experience has already been accumulated in decreasing the proportion of manual labor. The CPSU Central Committee has approved the initiative of the labor collectives of Zaporozhyeskaya Oblast, where a comprehensive system has been organized for organizational-technical and economic measures for the reduction of the proportion of manual labor at enterprises and in organizations of various sections of the national economy.

The basis of it is the issue of logbooks for jobs. The logbooks contain not only a description of the labor, but also of measures to mechanize and automate it. This experience should be made use of on a wide scale.

Thus, a system of more progressive indices for the 5-year plan has been worked out and is being introduced. Thus, as the annual plans are formed on the basis of the plan for the corresponding year, the indices of the annual plans are distinguished from the 5-year plan ones by greater specific definition and by being broken down into smaller headings.

The intensification of production will be served also by certain new approaches in the compilation of plans. The 5-year plans and annual plans for production associations and enterprises will now be formulated on the basis of economic and engineering calculations. It is not intended, in the future, to permit the compilation of plan tasks solely from the dynamics of these indices which have happened to come about. As you know, the plan at all levels serves as a mighty lever for the implementation of scientific-technical progress. In particular, the role of plans is enhanced in the organization of setting up production facilities for, and producing, new products. This line is backed up by a number of economic and organizational measures: the system of additions to wholesale prices for the production of highly efficient equipment and products of a technical production-facility nature bearing the quality mark has justified itself in practice.

The decision provides for improving and developing this system. In particular, the top limit of addition for producing products of a technical production-facility nature in the highest quality category is raised. This addition will become a considerable source of material incentive for the workers.

The role of standards in enhancing the quality of items is strengthened, also in reducing their weight, reducing consumption of fuel and power in using them and in the standardization of units and instruments.

The preparation of a program of work for standardization and specialization of production of items of a general engineering application is also envisaged. The significance of standards for the production of consumer goods is enhanced.

Before the end of the current 5-year plan it is intended to complete the transfer of research, design and technological organizations and experimental enterprises, and scientific-production and production associations in the industrial ministries to the financial autonomy system of the organization of work on creating and putting into use new equipment, on the basis of orders and contracts. To this end, even before the beginning of the research and design work in question, their final results will be clearly defined, including, primarily, the economic effect for the national economy. A unified fund for the development of science and technology is being set up by ministries and departments. The money from it is intended for financing research, experimental-design and technological work, and the reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with, for example, the development and implementation of new forms of production and technological processes, or higher expenses in the first years of output of a new product. Material incentives funds will be set up, and so will a fund for sociocultural measures connected with housing, and a development fund, at research, design and technological organizations. This will give them the opportunity of developing as genuine financially autonomous scientific organizations.

I should like to stress the enhanced social motivation of our plans.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers stresses that in plans at all economic levels, from the all-union to that of individual enterprises, it is necessary to work out reference sections covering the whole range of measures in the field of social development. These will include measures for improving labor conditions, raising qualifications and professional skills of workers, the general-educational and cultural level of the population, improving housing and the amenities of life, medical services and other measures in the social development field. These measures must be closely linked with tasks for the development of production, capital building, and the enhancement of their efficiency.

The party has laid down measures for the more active utilization, as a means of improving the basis on which our plans are made, of the combination of planning by industry and planning by territory. Thus, the participation of the union republics and local organs and working out optimum solutions at the plan compilation stage is enhanced. Here, account is taken of the positive experience of Moscow, Leningrad and Krasnoyarskiy Kray in preparing comprehensive plans for economic and social development.

In considering the new method of working out 5-year plans as covered in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, two more important aspects must also be stressed. First, there is the natural connection which exists between the comprehensive program for scientific-technical progress, which is worked out for 20 years in 5-year stages, and the project for the basic directions of economic and social development of the country, worked out for 10 years, also in 5-year stages. The second aspect is the enhancement of the role of labor collectives in working out plans. On the basis of organizing socialist competitttion and utilizing reserves, associations and organizations form augmented plans exceeding the tasks of the plan for the year in question. In this, the higher the level of the plan task undertaken by the collective, the greater the opportunities for providing incentives for the workers of the enterprise in question. This gives them a material interest in adopting and fulfilling demanding plans. Thus, the augmented plans are an organic part of the system of state plans, and the discussion and adoption of them becomes an important form of the participation of the masses in managing the economy.

POLAD-ZADE DISCUSSES RIVER-DIVERSION PROJECT

LD201553 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS correspondent Yu. Govorukhin interview with P. Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, under the rubric "Commentary on the Project": "To Help the Volga and the Caspian"]

[Text] Work has been completed on the technical and economic substantiation for redirecting part of the flow from northern rivers into the Volga basin. A TASS correspondent talked to P. Polad-Zade, USSR first deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, about the problems of implementing this project.

[Question] The Volga and the Caspian need help. What can you say about the water resources situation in that region?

[Answer] Our country is rich in water resources. The total surface flow of water over the USSR's territory is up to 4,800 cubic kilometers. However, these riches are unevenly distributed. Only 20 percent of the total flow of water is attributable to the country's economically developed regions, where 70 percent of the population live. [paragraph continues]

The remaining reserves of water are located in inaccessible, unexploited zones. To utilize them is the aim of the projects being elaborated.

The falling level of the Caspian and the increasing salinity of the Sea of Azov are particularly serious problems. The expenditure of water for various economic purposes in this region increases every year. Industrial and agricultural enterprises need water. A zone of guaranteed grain production is being created in the Volga region. Farms' fodder fields are also being irrigated now. Problems of maintaining fish productivity must finally be resolved, and for this end the fall in the level of the Caspian must be halted. Naturally, in the conditions which have arisen the emphasis is on the economical use of water.

Irrigation systems are being constantly improved--with their use, the highest possible yield is achieved per irrigated hectare with the least possible expenditure of water. However, it is not enough to save water--reserves must be substantially increased. The northern rivers can help the Volga.

[Question] What is the essence of the proposed project?

[Answer] Lake Onega, the Sukhona River and other sources located in the north of the European part of the country will supply water. Moreover, a part of the Pechora's flow will run into the Volga, via the Kama. It must be said that both exisiting canals, in particular the Volga-Baltic waterway, and new routes will be used to redirect water. This will reduce the cost of the project's implementation.

As a result, the level of the Caspian will be stabilized and the production of electricity at the cascade of Volga power stations will be increased. The water resources situation in the Azov Sea area will also be improved--some of the Volga's water will go into the Tsimlyanskoye reservoir, and then to the territory of Rostovskaya Oblast and Krasnordarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. By raising the water level we will be able to take more from the Volga, and at the same time help the Don. With the same aim, the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf will be dammed in the near future.

[Question] There are various fears that the redirection of part of the flow of northern rivers will entail undesirable ecological changes. Are there grounds for these fears?

[Answer] It must be said at once that adverse effects are not anticipated. The technical and economic substantiation of the project was preceded by in-depth research by scientists. The country's major planning and surveying organizations and scientific research institutes have been involved with the problem. After the implementation of the first stage of the project it is planned to take about 25 cubic kilometers of water--only a few percent of the total volume of flow of the northern rivers. The resulting supplementation of the Volga and Caspian basin will resolve a problem of statewide significance and will determine the strategy for the economic and social development of regions in the European part of the country for a long time to come.

USSR PLANS TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF OIL, OTHER FUELS

LD212300 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union plans to further increase the output of oil and other types of fuel. The plans were disclosed by head of the Siberian Scientific Center, Yuriy Marchuk, in an interview to the NOVOSTI press agency. The bulk of oil output increase, he said, will come at least in the next decade from Western Siberia. In 1980 the region will supply 300 million tons, twice as much as it did in 1975. Geologists are looking for more deposits there. [Sentence indistinct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS FAST HARVESTING IN AREAS; SOWING BEGINS

LD212230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today reported that grain and pulse crops have been cut on half of the area. This is about 62 million hectares: 87 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. The highest rates have been achieved in harvesting in the past week. Harvesting is being conducted particularly quickly in Bashkirskaya ASSR, Altayskiy Kray, and Orenburgskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts.

In the Ukraine, Belorussia and the RSFSR flax pulling is in progress. In all areas of the country farms have begun lifting potatoes and sending them to towns and industrial centers.

As machine operators conduct the present harvest, they are also preparing the harvest of 1980; they are plowing for spring sowing and sowing winter crops. The latter have been sown on over 8 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are striving to extend the winter sown area, using the favorable weather conditions.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 22 AUGUST

LD230052 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural development in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 22 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Siberia, the cutting of oats and barley is underway in the Kulunda region and the cutting of wheat has begun in the westernmost regions. The harvest is an excellent one, but it still has to be gathered in. Heavy winds and rain have flattened crops and the harvesting of grain will be very difficult this year. To insure most efficient operations, bins with a capacity of 40-50 cubic meters are being used to load the crops. (0000 GMT)

Grain has been cut on 1.5 million hectares in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. This represents three quarters of the planted area. Many farms in the southern Volga Region have completed the harvest. Grass cutting is ending in Kazakhstan. Some 14 million tons of hay have been procured to date, which represents 95 percent of the plan. (0500 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast machine operators are harvesting grain on the 4 millionth hectare. High yields are being obtained from sovkhozes in the virgin lands. (0700 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast cereal growers have decided to speed up the ripening of grains in order to have time to gather it in before bad weather sets in. Airmen are treating the crops with special compounds for that purpose. In the Kuban area all machinery is ready for the rice harvest. This year it is expected that 900,000 tons will be brought in. Machine operators in Belgorodskaya Oblast have started the mass sowing of winter crops. This year it has been decided to extend the area in wheat and rye by 20 percent. (1100 GMT)

The sale of grain to the state began in Kustanayskaya Oblast today. This oblast is the main grain-producer in Kazakhstan. The first tens of thousands of tons of wheat and barley have been supplied to elevators and procurement centers. (1330 GMT)

Machine operators in Latvia have been harvesting grain on an area increased this year by tilling land not used earlier. On the whole, the rate of harvesting in the republic is as yet insufficient.

Only one-quarter of the grain crop area has been harvested so far. Plowing for winter crops is proceeding at the same time as the harvest. The first hectares have been sown with next year's crops in the eastern rayons of Latvia. (1600 GMT)

HARVEST PROGRESS OF UKRAINE, EASTERN AREAS REPORTED

PRAVDA on Ukraine Grain Harvest

LD221521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent M. Odinets report: "In the Fields of the Ukraine" under the rubric "Harvest Watch"]

[Excerpt] Ukrainian SSR--In Cherkasskaya Oblast this summer the agricultural workers of Drabovskiy Rayon have worked well. Leading the competition, they were the first to finish harvesting and despite difficult weather conditions have gathered a good harvest and have already sold the state 34,200 tons of grain compared with a plan figure of 30,270 tons (not counting corn, buckwheat and millet).

The Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Agriculture reports that, apart from northern oblasts, harvesting of early grain crops in the republic is practically complete, with more than 13 million hectares of grain now harvested. Where a high level of organization and efficient maneuvering of equipment have been pitted against the vagaries of the weather the grain crops have now been threshed and stacking of straw, preparation of the soil for winter crops, removal of stubble and other operations are underway.

However, in a number of oblasts, and particularly in the Podolye area and the Carpathian region, there is still a delay between harvesting and threshing. Thus, some 12,000 hectares of grain are lying in swaths in Vinnitskaya Oblast. Leaders of some rayons are not averse to attributing this to the weather. Frequent rain does indeed hamper the units; but they are hampered even more by poor servicing, as a result of which combines are frequently left standing idle.

To help the farmers of Vinnitskaya Oblast hundreds of combines were sent from Kirovogradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. If this help is to be effective the operators' labor must be efficiently organized.

On a number of farms in Chernigovskaya Oblast a great deal of damp grain has accumulated at threshing floors--a case of leaders failing to see that the drying units were already in time. It is no accident that the rate of grain delivery to the state is low on the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

While completing the harvest of early grain crops farmers in the republic are losing no time and are getting the struggle for a big harvest next year underway. Around 10 million hectares have now been plowed--2 million hectares more than this time last year. A great deal of work has been done on farms this summer to increase farming expertise.

Oblasts situated in the steppe zone have prepared most of the area which will be sown with winter crops. Sowing will start earlier in the northern regions. Sumskaya Oblast is, however, tens of thousands of hectares behind its plowing schedule.

The dispatching of organic fertilizer for the winter crops area is progressing better than last year--a total of 75 million tons will be applied. Winter crops will be sown in the Ukraine in late August-early September. [paragraph continues]

This is the period when fields sown with next year's sugar beet are dressed with mineral fertilizers and winter crops are manured. The republic's total mineral fertilizer requirement is 4.6 million tons but it is thought that there will be only a little over 4 million tons. Grain growers have serious complaints against the Nevskiy, Rovno, Sumy and a number of other chemical plants which have systematically failed to meet targets for the delivery of the fields' "vitamins."

The collectives of the republic's agricultural research institutes are greatly assisting the grain growers. This year they are increasing their contribution to the development of grain production. The Ukrainian CP Central Committee has endorsed a valuable initiative. Scientists have seen to it that farmers get more high-yield varieties of winter crops. The main growing areas will be sown with varieties such as Odesskaya-51, Bezoskaya-1, Mironovskaya-808, Ilichevka, Polesskaya-70, Dneprovskaya-775 and others.

The republic's farms have completely fulfilled the plan for laying in winter crop sowing material. Some 68 percent of the seed laid in is top-grade as against a mere 16 percent for the same time last year. This has been well organized in Zaporozhskaya Oblast, whereas in Sumskaya and Zhitomirskaya oblasts a little over one-fifth of the seed laid in is of premier condition.

Now one of the immediate tasks for the republic's farmers is to carry out the fall sowing within optimum deadlines and to a high agrotechnical standard and to lay a reliable foundation for next year's harvest.

Ukraine Corn Harvest

AU221056 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 21 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpt] "According to data published by the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, the main fodder grain crop, corn, has already been harvested on an area exceeding 44 percent of the target. The rate of potato digging and flax picking is increasing. More than 88 percent of the area assigned for winter crops has already been plowed. Machine operations in Donetskaya, Odesskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have successfully coped with this work."

Progress in Eastern Rayons

LD222008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The mass harvesting of grain is being carried out in the country's eastern rayons. The reaping and threshing has been hindered by rains in certain rayons. Farms are using the machinery with skill and using every possible hour.

Harvesting in the east is always an important date on the agricultural calendar. In the period after the mastering of the new lands, a large grain region was created here. In the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan and in the Far East, the grain area exceeds 50 million hectares--more than one-third of the grain area of the country.

The largest area for corn in the Far East is situated in Amurskaya Oblast. Here, harvesting of grain crops has already taken place over one-half of the area allotted. Grain has been cut over approximately 1 million hectares.

REPORTAGE ON COSMONAUTS' RETURN CONTINUES

Cosmonauts' Remarks

LD221640 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Baykonur, August 22, TASS--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports: The schedule for the third day since the cosmonauts' return to earth has the following item: "Vladimir Lyakhov--gymnastics in the hall, ten minutes. Valeriy Ryumin--jogging in the park, ten minutes."

Doctors registered a considerable thickening of the muscles of the shins of the cosmonauts, and this gave the doctors the reason for allowing them to try out the first overloads on the legs since the return to earth. In contrast to the physical state, the emotional state of the cosmonauts develops according to somewhat different pattern. The excitement from the landing, from the first minutes on earth was replaced with moderation typical for people having [been] in the professions connected with space. True they are still eager to talk, to tell other people about the thoughts they had during the flight.

"Tell us what were the most emotional days in orbit?" we asked the cosmonauts.

"These were the days of the launching, the arrival of the transport ships and the landing," said the commander.

"I go along with Lyakhov, Ryumin said, but the greatest joy came after we managed to work successfully in open space. We spent about half an hour in the shadow of the earth and we saw stars so close that it seemed we could reach out and touch them."

When asked if they ever displease each other, the commander answered in this way: Perhaps, this happened, but each of us hastened to say a nice word, a joke and all was cleared. During today's walk in the park, the faces of the cosmonauts who did not receive ultra-violet rays for half a year coloured slightly. Warm breeze was slightly ruffling their hair. "And how did you manage to cut your hair in the orbit?" we asked.

"It was very simple, Vladimir Lyakhov said. We secured the tube of a vacuum cleaner on the veloergometer, put our heads under it, switched on the motor, our hair stood on end and one could cut it with scissors, not needing a comb. Our experience is sufficient for us to patent our invention of a cosmic hair-cut."

Doctors note that the cosmonauts have good appetite and that they sleep soundly. And the doctors are perhaps more satisfied with this than with the results of many complex analyses.

Cable of Thanks

LD221658 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Soviet scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers and cosmonauts who took part in the preparation and carrying out of the manned flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz orbital complex and in the launching and carrying out of flights by the Soyuz transport ships and Progress cargo ships have sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. It says:

We express profound gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers for their constant concern and attention regarding the work of our collectives and organizations and for your warm words of congratulation. The flight of the Salyut-6 orbital scientific station lasting 690 days, of which more than 400 days were manned, is a considerable scientific-technical achievement. With the help of seven Progress transport ships, fuel, equipment, apparatus and material have been delivered to the station for carrying out scientific research. The cosmonauts Lyakhov and Ryumin have carried out a large volume of preventive maintenance measures for regenerating individual systems of the station and have thereby insured the successful fulfillment of the planned program of scientific research. During the flight the cosmonauts went out into open space, dismantled the scientific instruments and equipment mounted on the outer surface of the station, and carried out the necessary operations for removing the antenna of the radio telescope from the station.

The carrying-out of the longest manned flight in the history of cosmonautics over a period of 175 days is an important state in the development of Soviet cosmonautics and a major contribution to the creation of long-term orbital laboratories operating all the time.

During the period of the prolonged work of the Salyut-6 station international crews of cosmonauts have carried out flights. Taking part were citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The scientific information obtained during the flight as a result of the fulfillment of the large program of scientific-technical and medicobiological research and experiments is being processed and will be applied widely in various spheres of science, technology and the national economies of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

We assure the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government that we will continue to work tirelessly and fruitfully on the solution of the tasks set by the 25th Congress of the CPSU for further researching into and using outer space for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of the Soviet people.

Salyut-6 in Orbit

LD221248 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 22, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

With the completion of a research program by Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the orbital scientific station Salyut-6 continues its flight automatically.

Its systems and appartus are controlled with the help of onboard automatic devices and by commands from the ground.

By 13 hours Moscow time the orbital station had made 10,920 orbits of the earth.

Its maximum distance from the earth is 409 kilometres and minimum distance 384 kilometres. Its period of revolution is 92.3 minutes and the orbit's inclination 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the Salyut-6 are functioning normally.

LENINGRAD SCIENTIST DISCUSSES ROLE OF PLASMOTRONS IN INDUSTRY

LD210847 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[TASS correspondent S. Davydov report: "Plasmotron--A Rival to the Sun"]

[Text] Leningrad, 9 August--High-temperature conditions close to those on the surface of the sun can be reproduced in industrial manufacturing processes thanks to induction plasmotrons with a capacity of 1,000 KW. The production of the first such apparatus in this country was completed today at the V.I. Vologdin All-Union Scientific Research Institute of High Frequency Currents Testing and Experimental Plant. The creation of this intricate complex of equipment was envisaged by the socialist pledges of the working people of Leningrad City and Leningradskaya Oblast for this year.

"Plasma in workers' clothing is becoming an effective instrument of technical progress," V.V. Vologdin, the institute's director, commented on this innovation. "In Leningrad, where major scientific research is being carried out into the utilization of high temperatures in industry, a special coordinating council has been created which guides the development of new plasma installations and their introduction. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution 'On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Improvement of Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work' directs efforts toward industry's accelerated assimilation of fundamental scientific research and promising technical options. Hundreds of plasmotrons of various capacities and functions are now being used in various sectors of industry. Incandescent streams of gas heated to several thousand degrees cut hard alloys with a very high degree of precision, weld articles from previously incompatible materials, impart new qualities to substances and 'temper' concrete."

BRIEFS

ARCTIC EXPLORATION--The "Sever-31" expedition is completing its work in the Arctic. Its participants have carried out a great many hydrological and hydrochemical observations and observations on the state of the ice. They have also photographed the Arctic basin for oceanographical purposes. This work forms part of the national program known as "Poleks Sever"--northern polar experiment. It aims to provide information for better use of nature in the northern areas. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD]

MARSHAL KUTAKHOV INTERVIEWED ON AIR FLEET DAY

LD230835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Unnamed correspondent interview with Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air force: "The Homeland's Winged Sons"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] On the eve of USSR Air Fleet Day Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the air force, answered a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

[Question] What characterizes the present stage of the air force's development?

[Answer] Thanks to the unflagging attention and concern of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally and to the persistent work of scientists, designers and aviation industry workers, in recent years our air fleet has scaled important new heights in its improvement.

Missile-carrying aircraft equipped with reliable means of enemy detection and fire control, sophisticated navigation apparatus and powerful missile weapons now constitute the basis of the air force. New multirole aircraft and VTOL aircraft have been created. The crews of these aircraft operate successfully night and day under complex meteorological conditions, at various altitudes. Our air force possesses powerful striking force and is capable of greatly influencing the success of operations.

Scientific and technical progress is significantly altering the nature of military work. Intricate aviation complexes have made new demands on air training, creative thinking, independence in resolving practical tasks and the development of the intellectual and physical capabilities of flight personnel.

This has brought about the need to formulate new principles of their instruction and education and to improve training methods. All air force flying schools have been transformed into higher military educational institutions. Their graduates obtain the qualifications of "pilot-engineer" and "navigator-engineer." At the same time, the training of aviation engineers with different specialties has also been improved.

In peacetime, as in war, a pilot needs courage, bravery, high morale, political and mental qualities and excellent flying skill. Heroic feats have been accomplished by the airmen B. Ryabtsev, B. Kapustin, Yu. Yanov, Yu. Solopov and P. Shklyaruk, who sacrificed themselves to save other people's lives. The pilots Lt Col N. Grigoruk and Capt V. Storozhenko displayed courage and selflessness in a complex aerial situation.

Sound moral and political training, high skill and physical endurance--qualities essential for victory over a strong enemy--do not come of their own accord. They are laid down in the process of hard military work. They are shaped by the system of combat and political training, party political work and military education and by the whole army way of life.

[Question] With what achievements are military airmen greeting the nationwide festival--USSR Air Fleet Day?

[Answer] Intensive summer combat training is now taking place in air force units and subunits. Personnel are persistently mastering modern aviation complexes, the art of aerial combat and interception and of accurate bomb and missile strikes and effective methods of combat employment. [paragraph continues]

Our pilots and navigators demonstrated high aerial and tactical training on the "Neman" troop exercise.

Military airmen participate in the all-army socialist competition under the motto "Vigilantly stand guard over socialism's gains and enhance in every possible way combat readiness and the standard of military skill."

The chief thing on which the air force concentrates its efforts today is the maintenance of units and subunits in a state of constant combat readiness.

Airmen of the units and subunits headed by officers G. Shchitov, V. Novikov, A. Vasilyev, Yu. Stepanov, Ye. Belyakov and Ye. Arustamov are among the stalwarts of the winged formation. One of the foremost air force regiments is headed by officers A. Kalininchenko and I. Kunchevskiy.

The ideological life of all military collectives centers on the decisions of the 25th party congress and of CPSU Central Committee plenums, the USSR Constitution and the works and guidelines of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on defense questions, which actively help to shape a communist world outlook in military airmen, to foster vigilance and to maintain combat readiness.

The air force is always ready to fulfill with honor and dignity the combat order of the motherland and our people.

PROBLEMS, TASKS OF MILITARY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DETAILED

LD201019 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 August 1979 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Toward New Heights" by Eng-Col N.F. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops. It is pegged to USSR Construction Worker's Day and describes the successes, problems and tasks of military construction workers.

REPORT DESCRIBES SMUGGLING INCIDENTS ON WESTERN BORDER

LD200857 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 August 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Everyday Life on the Border" and the heading "Surprises in a Hiding Place" a 1,200-word report by Yu. Lenchevskiy from the western border describing various incidents at the Chop check point involving Border Guards apprehending would-be smugglers of "leaflets of anti-Soviet content," pornography, a portable printing press described as "a technical facility for producing ideologically harmful materials," and currency. Lenchevskiy also describes the discovery of a border violator on a freight train passing through Chop station.